

Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies



14th Asia Pacific Conference

**The Changing Asia Pacific:
Sharing Knowledge, Shaping the Future**

@Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

<http://www.apu.ac.jp/rcaps>

November 5 – 6, 2016

Welcome to Asia Pacific Conference 2016 (APC 2016)

We warmly welcome you to the 2016 Asia Pacific Conference as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS). We are deeply grateful to the International Association of Asia Pacific Studies (IAAPS) for being the co-organizer of this Conference. Likewise, we greatly appreciate the generosity of our partner organizations from within and outside Japan.

The Asia Pacific Region is like a tapestry of mixed and varied hue. The colors symbolize the dynamic and intertwined issues and challenges confronting the Region as it struggles to achieve peace, prosperity, productivity and equity amidst the pressures of globalization and the intensifying threats of climate change. The colors may also represent the diversity of culture, history, geography, politics, economy and natural resource endowments. It is a region undergoing profound changes and is constantly shaken by multiple crises that threaten to tear it apart.

Shaping the sustainable and livable future of the Region requires intelligent, creative and collective actions. Knowledge is vital for the desired societal transformation. However, knowledge apart from such actions cannot effect the needed positive changes for all. We need intelligent information coupled with determined actions for meaningful and beneficial change. Moreover, scientific knowledge and approaches must transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries to be effective and relevant.

This year's Conference aims to promote the rich exchange and harmonization of ideas and practices with a view toward exploring a common platform for formulating policies, as well as a comprehensive and integrative research and action agenda for the Region. Contributions from different disciplines are invaluable for promoting societal resilience and stable growth in the face of uncertainties and difficulties. We desire to make this year's conference as widely interdisciplinary as possible by linking natural science, social science and policy studies with business, literature, languages and humanities. Through effective collaboration and firm commitment, we can weave the different "colors" of the Region together to form a tapestry of perfect harmony, lasting beauty, and enduring strength.

As we join our hearts and minds in promoting a scientifically-informed, socially-acceptable and politically-relevant research, policy and action agenda, we are confident that we can realize the future we want for the Asia Pacific Region.

Cheers to all!!

Francisco P. Fellizar, Jr.
Vice-President for International Cooperation and Research
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Director, Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies
November 2016

Welcome to Asia Pacific Conference 2016 (APC 2016)

Welcome to the 14th Asia Pacific (AP) Conference at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU). Building on last year's successful 13th conference here in Beppu, the AP Conference this year is again bringing in a record number of Asia-Pacific scholars. For two days, my colleagues and students at APU will enjoy interesting presentations, rich conversations, and new and old friendships with you. As the acting president of the International Association of Asia Pacific Studies (IAAPS), it is my pleasure to co-host the 14th Asia Pacific Conference.

The Asia Pacific region is ever more dynamic today, with economic growth and international cooperation, as well as inter-state rivalries, internal social divisions and political instability, and cultural diffusion and conflicts. Comprehensive understanding of the region requires a collective effort employing multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary approaches. With this purpose in mind, IAAPS has solicited and published academic manuscripts in its flagship journal, Asia Pacific World (APW). The editorial board of the APW is currently being restructured, and the IAAPS is seeking to expand its network of reviewers for APW. I hope that many participants of the 14th AP Conference find such engagement with IAAPS attractive.

Enjoy the conference.

SATO Yoichiro

Dean, International Cooperation and Research Division,

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Acting President, International Association of Asia Pacific Studies

14th AP Conference Proceedings

Saturday, November 5th, 2016

Registration (H202)

9:00—9:30

Opening Session (H202)

9:30—9:45

Title: Welcome to Participants

Professor KORENAGA Shun

President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)

MC: Professor SATO Yoichiro

Dean, International Cooperation and Research Division,

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)

President, International Association for Asia Pacific Studies (IAAPS)

Keynote Speech 1 (H202)

9:45—10:30

Title: The Development of Business Education in Asia

Professor LAW, Japhet S.

Senior Advisor to European Foundation for Management Education (EFMD) and Graduate

Management Admissions Council (GMAC)

MC: Professor YOKOYAMA Kenji

Vice-President, Assistant to the Trustees, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)

Panel Session 1 (D201)

10:40—12:10

Title: International Management: Opportunities and Challenges

Chair: Professor KIM Rebecca Chunghee

Panel Abstract

The panel is designed to examine the contemporary management paradigm under the theme of “International Management: Opportunities and Challenges”. We welcome papers which address the questions about the new dynamics in Asia-Pacific region in relation to international management, including in a comparative perspective. We especially encourage papers that generate new insights into the institutional and societal opportunities and challenges of firms in the Asia-Pacific.

1) MOON Hyoung Koo, Korea University, Korea and PARK Hyun Hee, Kookmin University, Korea

Title: Can they work together? Cross-Sectoral Partnership between the Nonprofit and the Private Sectors in Korea

Abstract:

How NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) fulfill their goals effectively may depend on their collaborations with private sector organizations. Effective partnerships with those in charge of corporate philanthropy has become one of the most important factors for NGO performance because they provide NGOs with vital economic sustainability and the tools necessary to solve social problems effectively. For corporations, these partnerships help them build good public images and reputations as socially responsible members of society. For this reason, the partnerships between business organizations and NGOs has grown rapidly worldwide.

Despite the rapid growth, little is known about factors that determine the success or failure of these cross-sectoral partnerships, both theoretically and empirically. Previous literature has suggested that each organization selects its partner based on an assessment of potential partners' characteristics, such as the level of resources, suitability of identity, interests, and strategic fit (Austin & Seitanidi 2012). The literature also suggests that partnership formation is merely an initial condition in that these partnerships go through multiple stages until they are institutionalized (e.g., Bryson, Crosby, & Middleton Stone 2006). Thus, it is the long-term relationship between partners and their devotion to a cause that ultimately creates value for the partners and for society (Austin 2000; Austin & Seitanidi 2012). However, insufficient

experience of such partnerships may result in a number of issues during the process of implementation; for example, strategic or operational issues, performance management, accountability issues. Such issues may prevent partners from building long-term relationships. The end of partnerships typically threatens the survival of NGOs because these organizations largely depend on government agencies or corporate philanthropy for resources. Therefore, it is very important to understand how corporations perceive their partnerships and when they decide to terminate their relationships with NGOs.

This study was designed to explore factors that contribute to effective partnerships between NGOs and business organizations from the private sector perspective. For this study, two rounds of focus group interviews were conducted with 11 personnel in charge of corporate social responsibility at large companies in Korea (i.e., SK Broadband, Kyobo Life Insurance, Naver, KDB, Daewoo Securities, and KEB).

The initial analysis of the data identified various determinants on selection of partners (e.g., identities of NGOs and corporations) and differences in organizational culture (e.g., performance-oriented vs. value and process-oriented). The finding also suggest that organizations often develop employer-employee type relationships rather than partnerships. In addition to these factors, the lack of communication contributes to conflict between the two sectors. Because the purpose of this study was to explore in-depth factors that affect partnerships between two sectors, the researchers used an inductive, iterative grounded theory approach to analyze the interview data (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). From the analysis, we expect to find valuable implications for both researchers and practitioners in the field.

2) KIM Rebecca Chunghee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: CSR Strategy, Creating Shared Value and Asia

Abstract

By raising the issues of CSR, Porter and Kramer (2011) propose the idea of creating shared value (CSV). They suggest higher form of capitalism where profit involves a social purpose. CSV is a continuation of and a contributor to competitive advantage logics which focuses on the ability of creating shared value for business opportunity. In this paper, I investigate current status of CSV in Asia by exploring nonfinancial reports of the three-nation (Japan, Korea and China). To identify particular themes with which CSV ideas are used in Asia, I use seven core subjects of social responsibility of ISO26000 as a guiding template and methodological lens. By

offering clear picture of CSV in Asia, I hope to enhance the usefulness of one of the emerging international management themes – CSV.

3) YOO In Young, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Antecedents to Cross-Cultural Competence: A Case of Migrant Hotel Workers in Australia

Abstract:

This paper explores the possible antecedent factors of Cross-cultural Competence(CCC) among migrant workers in the hotel industry in Australia. Snowball sampling was adapted in collecting responses from short and long term migrant hotel workers to identify individual perspectives on different Cross-cultural competence factors while living and working in Australia. In-depth, Open-Ended interviews were conducted with twenty migrants from nine countries (Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, The Philippines, Malaysia, India and Zimbabwe). Thematic analysis identified significant elements that influence increased cross-cultural competence among individuals while working abroad. This paper highlights cognitive (host society's cultural knowledge, language skills) and environmental elements (host national supports) that exert predominant influence on Cross-cultural competence of migrant workers in Darwin, Australia. Additionally, it also shows that migrant workers' previous international experience and related educational background have a positive impact on affective and behavioural elements of overall cross-cultural competence. The paper also recommends implications for academic inquiry and human resource management practices.

4) LIAO, Pen-Yuan, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Abusive Supervision and Employees' Job Attitude and Workplace Deviance: The Moderating Role of Organization-Based Self-Esteem

This study uses trait activation theory to develop a model which hypothesizes that organization-based self-esteem would moderate the relationships between abusive supervision and employees' affective organizational commitment, intentions to quit, supervisor-directed deviance, and organizational deviance. This model was tested on a two-wave survey sample of 284 employees nested in 55 Taiwan's organizations. The results of HLM analysis revealed that organization-based self-esteem moderated the relationships between abusive supervision and employees' affective organizational commitment, intentions to quit, supervisor-directed deviance, and organizational deviance in such a way that the relationships were stronger for individuals higher rather than lower in organization-based self-esteem.

Panel Session 2 (D202)

10:40—12:10

Title: Current Issues of Asia Pacific Economy

Chair: Professor KIM Iltae, Chonnam National University, Korea

Panel Abstract

This panel consists of four presenters among which two presenters are from Japan and the other two from Korea. Two papers are about labor market and education and the other two about economic growth. This panel is continuing efforts to organize an economic panel in AP Conference by an organizer.

1) CHOI Chang Kon, Chonbuk National University, Korea

Title: Job Creation Effect of Capital Accumulation

Abstract: This paper aims to see the job creation effect of economic growth. We are getting very familiar with the widely mentioned but not rigorously checked observation that employment does not increase enough even when the economy is growing. That growth has been named “Jobless growth”. This paper aims to look at the relationship between employment and economic growth, which is not new, but has been summarized by the concept of capital deepening in the literature long time ago. To be more specific, this paper attempts to identify the structural determinants of employment elasticity with respect to capital. If there exists any structural relationship between them, one can expect that it would be primarily determined by the structure of labor and capital markets, but also possibly others. Based on the result, this paper suggests some possible policies to encourage job creation.

2) SHIMADA Akira, Nagasaki University, Japan

Title: Brain Drain and Education Subsidies

Abstract: I address the problem of brain drain for labour-sending countries in which human capital is not fully transferable and people can study abroad. I consider whether and how these countries can alleviate brain drain by manipulating education subsidies. Unlike previous studies, I pay explicit attention to the effects of human capital transferability and student migration as well as wage disparities on the labour migration decision. I find that although education subsidies are not effective in reducing brain drain when wage disparities are large and human capital is highly transferable, labour-sending countries can reduce brain drain by manipulating education subsidies. In particular, when the wage disparity is large and human

capital is less transferable, brain drain can be alleviated by paying subsidies to those who receive education in the home country. When the wage disparity is small and human capital is less transferable, it can be eliminated by paying subsidies to those who receive education in the home country. Moreover, when the wage disparity is small and human capital is highly transferable, it can be eliminated by paying subsidies to those who receive education in the foreign country. My results suggest that developed countries faced with small wage disparities with labour-receiving countries can eliminate brain drain and increase their human capital by paying education subsidies. Whether the government should pay education subsidies to those who receive education in the home country or to those who receive in the foreign country is associated with the degree of human capital transferability.

3) KIM Sangho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Firm Heterogeneity in Sources of Total Factor Productivity Growth: Evidence from Japanese Manufacturing Firms

Abstract: To identify firm heterogeneity in productivity growth, this paper uses a stochastic frontier production model to decompose total factor productivity growth in Japanese manufacturing industry into the four components of technical progress, technical efficiency change, allocative efficiency change, and scale efficiency change. Empirical results of the paper suggest the specific components that should be emphasized to boost the productivity growth of firms across different size groups.

4) KIM Iltae, Chonnam National University, Korea

Title: The Relationship between Regional Economic Growth and Local Employment Growth in Korea

Abstract: The job creation is one of the main issues of national and regional economic policy since the Korean economy has experienced a slowdown in economic growth. The relationship between local employment growth and regional economic growth is hot issue in the Korean regional economy.

This paper examines the Long-Run equilibrium relationship between local employment and regional economic growth using the panel data of 16 regions from 1995 to 2013 in Korea in terms of the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) method. This paper also identifies the causality between regional economic growth and local employment growth.

This paper shows the existence of Long-Run equilibrium using Panel Cointegration relationships between the employment and economic growth which have the unit root. This paper also investigates the mutual effect between local employment growth and regional economic growth using Error Correction Model (ECM). This result implies that local employment growth extensively leads to regional economic growth in the long run.

JEL Codes: R11, R50, R58

Panel Session 4 (D204)

10:40—12:10

Title: Tourism Arrivals

Chair: Professor CHEN Shu-Ching

1) QIAO Guanghui, Marketing and Tourism Management, China

Title: Understanding the Decreasing Trend of International Arrivals to Mainland China: Destination Attributes, Residents' Beliefs, Perceived Constraints and Past Experience on Visit Intention - The Case of Queensland Residents

According to the World Bank (2015), China has become the third biggest country which received 55,686,000 international overnight tourists in 2013. Under this background, China has a good inbound tourism market situation. However, from data from the World Bank (2015), it shows the declining trend of numbers of international overnight tourists in China from 2010 to 2013, and this trend is still continuous, which brought worries for China's inbound tourism. Particularly this year, China National Tourism Administration (CVTA) started to pay much more attention to this issue and involved into investigate this change; meanwhile, China media and press also discussed widely about this decreasing figure and gave some speculations on this issue. This paper collected data from Australian Queensland residents, including actual and potential Australian outbound tourists in order to profile tourist preferences, beliefs, constraints, information sources and past experience with a link to travel intentions. The specific aim of the paper is figuring out the reasons why international arrivals to China keep decreasing in recent years. To find out this issue, it is divided into two parts. The first part includes: evaluating the satisfaction level about the past experience in China for the Australian residents who have been to China; investigating their satisfaction level, the likelihood of revisit and their recommendation level; revealing their current perception about China's image. The second part includes: investigating the preferences of overseas destination attributes with leisure & holiday purpose for Australian residents; providing a comparison of the attribute

importance with current belief perceptions of China as a destination; conducting an evaluation of information sources used by Australian residents; investigating the constraints which probably prevent them from visiting/revisiting Mainland China and revealing their current perception about China's image. The result of this study shows a clear picture about Australian residents' willing and worries about traveling to Mainland China. It is very help and meaningful for China's Tourism Organization and DMO (Destination Marketing Organization). In the end, the paper also gave the limitation and future research.

2) SAY, Dietermar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Dignity or Economy: A Case Study of Taiwan's Tourism Development in the Mainland Market

Mainland tourists' reputation in Taiwan based on the media is shown to have negative impact on social and environmental aspects. As the highest number of visitors forming approximately over one-third of Taiwan's tourist population, Mainland tourists are welcomed by tourism industries for their frequency and high consumption rate (Chen, 2008; Hsu, 2015; Tourism Bureau, 2016). However, the 2016 presidential election of Democratic Progress Party (DPP) in Taiwan have caused Mainland tourists to reduce their visits to Taiwan. Taiwanese stakeholders, media, and officials have made their statement to confirm that their businesses were heavily affected since February 2016 (Taipei Times, 2016). The 'domino effect' has lead a series of sudden unemployment in a short period of time, whereas Mainland's immigration staffs responded that due to technical difficulties, tourist limitation have to be made (Hsu, 2015). Meanwhile, there are also local residents that are delighted by the decreasing number of tourists. This research questions Taiwan's value and importance of money and dignity.

3) BUNTHORNWAN, Pimlada, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and GIGURUWA, Nishantha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Anime Ikuyo!- A Smartphone Application for Empowering Contents Tourists

With the advent of information communication technologies, the tourism industry has encountered many opportunities and challenges leading to new modes of tourism. Convergence of information technologies towards globalization, e-communities, collaborative networks, open access to information have all contributed to emergence of new paradigms of the contemporary tourism. Contents Tourism is one such new mode of tourism which has originated in Japan and has been gathering attention internationally in the recent years. In this

paper, the authors present the rationale of a new smartphone application for empowering content tourists.

Contents tourism is the media-induced tourism. In this research, anime-induced tourism will be emphasized. Anime Ikuyo! Application will help the host community to introduce and stimulate their markets to the outsiders while the tourists will conveniently reach all crucial information of their sacred places and also receive updated information and news about animations through the features in application, for instance, maps, accommodations, online shops, restaurants, and etc. Crowdsourcing and web services will be applied to contribute and summarize information such as, locations, transportation, accommodations, and reviews of restaurants and accommodations. Therefore, Anime Ikuyo! will be the new alternative innovation to promote media tourism to be notable and able-to-reach information provider for the animation tourism market.

Panel Session 5 (D205)

10:40—12:10

Title: Climate, Risks, and Natural Hazards

Chair: Professor YOTSUMOTO Yukio

1) YOTSUMOTO Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Importance of Local Knowledge in Disaster Prevention: Knowledge on Place-Names Related to Natural Disasters in Japan

Since the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami and a couple of major landslides such as the Hiroshima landslides of 2014, many popular books and magazines discuss the relationship between place-names and disasters in Japan; old place-names warn people of danger of the places. For example, place-names that include Chinese characters of *jya* (meaning: snake) and *nuku* (meaning: passing through) indicate that the places have potential to have landslides. As Japan experiences more intensive rainfall due to global warming, more attention is given to place-names as a predictor for natural disasters.

This research is an exploratory study on this growing interest in place-names of natural disasters. First, I briefly discuss types of knowledge to highlight the nature of knowledge on place-names of disaster. Second, I look at the trend of publication on the topic which endorses the growing interest among the public especially after the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami and review its existing literature in both academic and non-academic publications.

Then, I discuss my findings from surveys and interviews administered to real estate companies and agents who are stakeholders and believed to be knowledge holders on the issue. In a sense, this study tries to look at the relationship of nature-language-society.

Key Words: place-names of disaster, local knowledge, scientific knowledge, hazard maps, real estate agents.

2) MENDOZA, Rhodora, Eastern Samar State University, Philippines

Title: Local Knowledge of Women on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

This study will explore knowledge among local women and their significant contribution to prevention, preparation and recovery efforts when faced with a calamity in the towns of Balangkayan and Gen. McArthur in Eastern Samar, Philippines. These towns had yield zero fatality during the Typhoon Haiyan in November 8, 2013. This study is quantitative in nature that will utilize a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to gather data on socio-demographic profile and local knowledge among women in the study. Purposive sampling will be done to determine the 40 women that will serve as respondents comprising of 20 women from each municipalities identified, women 50 years old and above who were tasked to perform certain responsibilities before the disaster, during the disaster and after the disaster in the towns of Balangkayan and Gen McArthur Eastern Samar, Philippines. A modified research instrument will be utilized as interview guide to gather data comprising of 4 major parts: Part I contains 8 socio-demographic profile; Part II constitute 10 questions on preparatory activities before the calamity; Part III have 7 items on fatality prevention efforts and finally Part IV; 7 recovery actions undertaken by the women during the calamity. The questionnaire will be translated to the local Waray dialect to be utilized to the two groups similarly. Transcription of data gathered will be done immediately after the FGD and will be analyzed through the process of coding, data will be culled for emerging patterns, diverging points, and common themes. The process will be done through the use of NVivo software.

3) GEGES, Dhino, College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Title: The Journey of Organizing and Empowering Yolanda Affected Community: Experiences from a Post Disaster Housing Project in Javier, Leyte, Philippines

This study was conducted to assess the journey of organizing and empowering a Haiyan-affected community that became the beneficiary of a housing project. Specifically, the study sought to (a) characterize the socio-demographic characteristics of project beneficiaries; (b)

determine the roles and contributions of the different actors among various phases of the housing project; (c) discuss the enabling and restraining factors affecting the organizing efforts experienced by the project; and (e) propose recommendations for the further enhancement of community participation anchored to the community organizing perspective. The data collection involved community immersion, key informant interviews and survey. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and grounded analysis of qualitative data.

It was revealed that most of the respondents were married and reached a high school level of education. Poverty incidence is relatively high since the average household monthly income fell between Php 1,800-3,600.00. In terms of livelihoods, construction and agriculture related activities were the most common jobs for men, while women were mostly engaged in service-oriented jobs and community volunteerism.

Proactive engagement to organizational development related trainings was recognized as the major role of the majority of the mothers as their husbands and sons participated in the Galing Mason training, a masonry skills enhancement program of Holcim Philippines Inc. Institutional support coming from public and private organizations also served as a vehicle in sustaining the project implementation. It was also notable that the high social acceptability, family support system and improved social capital were instrumental in accomplishing organizing work and empowerment activities toward community resiliency.

Panel Session 6 (D208)

10:40— 12:10

Title: Education in a Changing Regional Context I

Chair: Professor MANI A.

1) KINMONTH, Earl, Taisho University, Japan

Title: Much Ado About Very Little: Ministry of Education Policy on the Social Sciences and Humanities in Japanese National Universities

In the last quarter of 2015 it was widely reported in both foreign and domestic news media that the Ministry of Education was pressuring Japanese (national) universities to abolish social science and humanities programs. Concern over this alleged policy produced statements in opposition from domestic bodies and a foreign petition drive protesting the alleged policy. Japanese opinion magazines had special issues on the subject and this alleged policy has been the subject of at least one book in Japanese.

This presentation examines both domestic Japanese language coverage of this issue and its take up in English language foreign publications. The conclusion is that the policy alleged in the popular press and the policy protested by various agencies within and without Japan did not in fact exist. Moreover, had a policy to eliminate humanities and social science programs in national universities existed, it would have had little impact because the bulk of such programs are in private universities.

The presentation also raises the issue of why a largely imagined policy in Japan produced near hysteria when real policies in this direction in the US and the UK have been largely ignored.

2) CABAZARES, Janus Ruel, University of the Philippines Mindanao, Philippines

Title: First Language Intellectualization and its Role in the Changing Philippine Basic Education Curriculum

Philippine Education is at a crossroads. Among the major changes are the K to 12 system, the incorporation of a Mother-Tongue Based Multi-Lingual Education (MTB-MLE), and the reduction of General Education (GE). How can these recent actions be further shaped and developed in order to attain an inclusive educational growth? This study argues for the importance of language in addressing key educational problems in the Philippines such as low functional literacy in English and inefficient use of language instruction as a pedagogical tool. Specifically, it aims to highlight the role of first language intellectualization characterized by the use of first language in academic settings such as in class instruction and in designing the content of learning materials. This entails a need to develop registers for local languages on various fields of knowledge which will eventually improve the pedagogical skills of basic education practitioners in using the first language to teach young students. To enrich the register, the study emphasizes the relevance of borrowing from other Austronesian languages such as Bahasa. English may also serve as another source language given that some forms of first language in metropolitan areas are characterized by English code-switching. Ample attention to these issues helps stabilize Philippine education in a changing regional context. Discourses on educational advancement through global integration must, therefore, take into account first language intellectualization. This is a highly relevant point in the Asia Pacific with its rich and diverse multilingual populations.

3) PHAN-ATHIROJ, Grace J, CQ University, Australia

Title: Theories and Boredom: Call for 'Entertainers'

What would you do if you were allocated to teach a theoretical subject - the subject that students often say 'it's boring'? This paper aims to review literature on the use of fun delivery in the classroom to overcome students' boredom so as to increase their engagement.

Boredom is a prevalent issue in universities (Rosegard & Wilson, 2013). It negatively affects students' attention and memory (Wallace, Vodanovich, & Restino, 2003), resulting in negative emotions on their academic achievement (Pekrun, Goetz, Frenzl, Barchfeld, & Perry, 2011). Millennials, the main student cohort in universities (Lamm & Meeks, 2009), are more likely to balance their work and play (Alsop, 2008). Thus, fun delivery becomes an effective teaching strategy to improve student's learning through active involvement in their learning process (Tews, Jackson, & Ramsay, 2014). Many studies (e.g. Browne, 2013; Gorham & Christophel, 1990; Kaplan & Pascoe, 1977; Pomerantz & Bell, 2011) found that humour could reduce anxiety and motivate students to learn by creating a warmer classroom environment and increasing student concentration (Beckett, Sheppard, Rosene & Whitlock, 2016).

Teachers should therefore use humour in delivering the theoretical subject to develop a fun and participatory classroom environment to increase students' concentration and overcome their boredom. However, the use of fun delivery in the classroom depends on teachers' personality traits as teachers may be seen as having a peculiar character if fun is not their real trait. Teachers should also control students during the fun delivery in order to effectively manage their classroom.

4) SONGKROH, Manawin, Maejo University, Thailand

Title: Classification of Business Students' Expectation and Experience

The Maejo Council has announced to be an 'autonomous university' before the middle of 2017. The transformation implicates that there will be more competitive, namely, less number of students, more projects that would bring in more funds to the university, competitive curriculum for the real world, and so on. Apart from that, as the Faculty of Business Administration, Maejo University is required to develop its curriculum as per to the Office of Higher Education Commission of Thailand-which must be done every 5 years, for one hand, the comprehension of students' expectation and experience from the faculty is vital to ensure the success of the development. On the other hand- which is on technical side, the use of data mining in analyzing data has been dramatically increased currently, as the proverb says "A picture is worth a thousand words." The previous proverb implies the significance of picture in making others to understand information more conveniently and this is the key feature of data

mining techniques. The application has been expanded to several industries, such as, education, manufacturing, marketing and so on. Therefore, it is interesting to use data mining classification technique. This paper was written in hope of applying data mining technique to interpret implicit vital information based on self-administered questionnaires by business administration students of Maejo University, Chiang Mai, Thailand during January- August 2016. Online Questionnaires were posted to several Facebook groups for students to ensure that the samples' perception represent population's. Data were re-arranged, completed, and ensured before plugging in to RapidMiner. The research process followed CRISP Model. Expected results would be some forms of classification due students' experience and expectation, which will lead to vital information in developing faculty curriculum.

Panel Session 7 (D209)

10:40— 12:10

Title: Women's Bodies, Reproduction, and Sexualities: Cases of "Female Genital Mutilation" in Kenya and Malaysia and Social Roles of Midwives in Japan

Chair: Professor IGUCHI Yufu

Panel Abstract

This panel reports how women's bodies and women's lives in rural areas are problematized in the process of modernization and globalization, and how the women see those transformations, based on the cases from Japan, Kenya and Malaysia. The process of modern legislation, the formation of modern state, and the penetration of modern medicine together with globalization might transform the view toward the issue of reproduction and sexuality. However, the process of transformation is not a one-way but rather a dynamic process. For example, the "traditional" practices are deeply embedded in local communities/societies and people are not conscious of them. It is through the process of modernization, that people become conscious of their practices and try to situate them in "traditional" context. Rashid and Iguchi have conducted research on "female genital mutilation (FGM)" in Northern Malaysia in 2016. Rashid will report the current situation of "FGM" and the women's consciousness toward the practice from the perspective of social medicine, based on the quantitative survey to 600 women in rural areas. Based on the interview toward traditional practitioners (midwives), Iguchi will report the current situations and transformation of the practices of "FGM" and the consciousness of midwives toward the practices. Miyachi will explore the changes of the practices of female circumcision (or "FGM") in Gusii society, western Kenya, based on her field research since the year of 1998. Shirai will explore how Japanese midwives in early and mid Showa periods treated women "who cannot raise their

children despite they deliver them”, and how those midwives situated their practices in a broader context of society (state, administrative bodies, and legislation).

This panel includes the topic, so called “Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)”. There are arguments and disputes over what to call the practice. The presenters of this panel do not reach consensus. However, we all share the view that the practice is embedded in local communities/societies and women’s life stages, not independently and solely exists from the communities/societies.

1) IGUCHI Yufu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Changing Views toward Women’s Bodies in Modernization and Globalization: A Case of the Practice of “FGM” in Northern Malaysia Based on Interviews to Midwives

Abstract:

This research will report the current situation of the practices of “FGM” and the consciousness of practitioners of “FGM” in rural northern Malaysia, based on the interview conducted to traditional practitioners (midwives) of “FGM”, from June to August 2016. There are two major purposes in this research. The first purpose is to grasp and understand the current situation of the practice of “FGM” especially in the northern part of Malay Peninsula. In Malaysia, most Malay women experienced “FGM” when they were babies. However, there are few articles on the practice in Malaysia. This research will add the new information to the studies of “FGM” in Malaysia. The second purpose of this research is to trace how the penetration of modern medical discourse changes the rural people’s view toward human bodies. This research basically sees “FGM” in rural areas as that which is embedded in local societies/communities and as that which is not removed from broader contexts of the societies/communities. On the other hand, one cannot ignore that the process of globalization transforms Malaysian rural societies. The penetration of modern state system of Malaysia (together with state medicine, national education system, state religion, party system and so on), the spread of global religious discourses, the changes of information technologies (internet, “facebook”, “whats app” and so on) change drastically the people’s views toward human bodies even in rural societies. In this sense, the research will contribute to the studies on the discourses of women’s bodies and sexuality in the context of modernization and globalization.

2) MIYACHI Kaori AMP, Saga University, Japan

Title: Cultural Aspect on Female Circumcision among Gusii People in Kenya

Abstract:

The theme on Female Circumcision (FC)/FGM has been an argument since 1920's in Kenya. There are a lot of efforts to eradicate it, nevertheless, the importance of FC as a rite of passage are strongly recognized among some ethnic groups, such as Gusii people in western part of Kenya. In this session, based on the anthropological research since 1998, the cultural aspect for FC will be mentioned. In rural communities, among agricultural people, there are several steps to be respected in the society, starting with circumcision, marriage, childbirth, and having grandchildren as women. Even though many of them understand the damage to the body by this ritual and recognize the eradication of movement, it does not lead to eradication. However, the methodology of operation becomes much modernized. It is common that nurses perform it using modern medical equipment with consideration of infectious diseases and not to prolong the cure period after operation.

3) SHIRAI Chiaki, Shizuoka University, Japan

Title: Social Roles of Traditional Midwives in Japan: Through the Lens of Mediating Adoption

Abstract:

This study will show the practices of midwives and their relationships with communities by illustrating how traditional midwives handled pregnant women who wouldn't be able to raise their babies by themselves. Midwives in the Taisho and the beginning of Showa periods sometimes put those babies up for adoption. It was called "Waranouekarano-youshi", literally an adoption from the puerperal straw bed, which is an illegal adoption through a falsified birth certificate. In those days midwives played crucial roles in communities from private and informal aspects and support the pregnant women as community members because the legal positioning of children "out of wedlock" was very severe, illegitimate child or bastard out of family registration and because there was no support by government to the pregnant women in hardship.

Panel Session 8 (D210)

10:40—12:10

Title: Democracies and Democratization in the Asia Pacific

Chair: Dr KIDA, Dani Daigle

Discussant: Dr KIDA, Dani Daigle

Abstract

Three decades have passed since the Aquino Revolution, which returned the Philippines to a democratic path. Nearly two decades have passed since the Asian Economic Crisis, which triggered a chain of events leading to the ending of Indonesia's long-lasting military-authoritarian regime by Suharto. During the last ten years, Thailand experienced a return to a military-controlled rule, whereas Myanmar's military junta reluctantly accepted a transitional reform to return the country to a democratic path.

As much as democratic transition is led by internal socio-economic and socio-political dynamics within each country, it is also led by the changes in external security circumstances, such as the intensity of global and regional rivalries.

1) PORTER, Michael, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: U.S.-Japan Coordinated Support for South Asian Democracies: Prospects and Implications

United States engagement in South Asia since the events of September 11, 2001 has focused almost entirely on the security front. Fourteen years on, the United States has begun to speak of an economic engagement to compliment and sustain the relative gains made through years of strategic conflict. As the scope of the United States "rebalance" to the Asia-Pacific is broadened to include South Asian variables with direct ties to America's Northeast and Southeast Asian interests, the United States has begun to engage with more strategic purpose fragile South Asian democracies. Meanwhile, the "rebalance" has produced in the Northeast Asian context a doubling-down on the United States-Japan security alliance. Not only has the United States and Japan re-emphasized their security commitments, they have done so at a time when Japanese political capital has allowed a more assertive government in Tokyo to politically re-engage globally after years of economic and political malaise. Within this context, this study seeks to assess the ways in which the United States and Japan might coordinate their support for the strategically important, yet fragile South Asian democracies of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Myanmar, and Nepal.

2) SATO Yoichiro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Dealing with a Regressive Democracy: Japanese Foreign Policy toward Thailand, 2007-Present

Thailand was a poster child of Japan's development assistance during the 1990s. The country's "graduation" from Japan's large infrastructure assistance in the form of official development aid (ODA) loans and its democratic transition in this decade featured the country as a successful proof of Japan's "development first" aid philosophy. However, Thailand's skewed economic development and traditional class division have prevented its new democracy from consolidating. The country's return to its coup-prone tradition in 2007 has posed a source of headache for the Japanese government. Meanwhile, the growth of China and its influence in Southeast Asia have posed a geopolitical dilemma to Japan, in which simultaneous pursuit of democracy promotion and security diplomacy in the region became somewhat contradictory. This paper examines the rhetoric of Japan's democracy promotion in the region against its tangible foreign policy toward Thailand during the period of 2007 to present. The paper argues that democracy promotion is still visible in Japanese foreign policy despite the growing consideration of its geopolitical interests. This conclusion differs from the institutional neorealist assertion that democracy promotion is part of the greater containment strategy against China. Rather, Japan's policy can be more accurately explained by its aid philosophy and "Asian Way" of diplomacy.

3) LEE Seung Min, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Imagining of National Community of Ethnic Nation-States: Comparative Analysis of Diasporic Governance in Japan and Korea

While Japan and Korea are viewed as archetypal ethnic nation-states where its membership to the national community is primarily constructed upon the notion of blood or ethnicity, and viewed as sharing similar features of ethnic nation-state undergirded by strong ethnic nationalism, their imagining of national community differs significantly when considering their diaspora policies. In the case of Korea, it has legally institutionalized the status of overseas Korean diaspora as its external members under the name of 'Dōhō (Brethren)' by implementing the 'Overseas Korean Act (zaigai dohōhō)' and establishing the government-affiliated foundation for Overseas Koreans. This includes not only Korean 'citizens' abroad but also 'co-ethnic' Koreans who left Korean peninsula before the establishment of Republic of Korea. Japan, on the other hand, does not recognize or institutionalize the status of overseas co-ethnic Japanese as such. Although Japan has opened the door to Nikkeijin and their

descendant from Latin America by devising convenient means to bring them as laborers, Japan did not officially embrace them as external members of its nation, and lacks 'diaspora governance' (Gamlen 2008) in general. The study attempts to address this difference between these ethnic nation-states' dealing with their diaspora and the boundary making, and try to understand the background behind this difference between the seemingly similar nation-states in terms of its mode of conceptualizing 'nation' by carefully examining their diaspora governance and institutions. The study will show that governments' dealing with its external members can indicate state's imagination of its national community.

Panel Session 9 (D211)

10:40—12:10

Title: Health, Community and Medication

Chair: Professor GHOSH, Madhusudan

1) GREGORIO, Ernesto R. Jr., University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

Title: Bridging Leadership Framework as a Strategy to Reduce Health Inequity among Poor Municipalities in One Region in the Philippines

Philippines is one of the countries in the Southeast Asia Region which did not achieve the MDG related to Maternal Mortality. After the devolution of health services to the local governments, fragmentation of the healthy systems began especially among poor municipalities because the power was concentrated to the local chief executive whose priorities did not include health. In order to improve health outcomes, i.e. maternal mortality, there is a need to improve the WHO six building blocks of the health systems such as 1) Leadership and Governance, 2) Health Service Delivery, 3) Human Resource, 4) Information, 5) Financing, 6) Medicine and Technologies. At the core of these blocks is leadership and governance. Improving leadership and governance through the Bridging Leadership Framework (Ownership, Co-ownership and Co-creation) will affect the other building blocks and was shown to improve many of the health service indicators in 84 poor municipalities included in the program. The main program strategies used were capacity development on leadership and governance for local chief executives, municipal health officers of the partner municipalities. This was a one year leadership and governance program with a curriculum that involved two modules with four-day training on Leadership and Governance. Each module was followed by a 6 months of field practicum where the participants were provided with coaching by the Department of Health's Development Management Officers (DMO) while implementing their health programs. The DMOs served as the bridge between the national government and the local government units.

2) ATIENZA, Vella, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Philippines

Title: Acceptability Study of the Rice-Corn Blend Adoption in the Province of Laguna, Philippines

(JT Dizon, VA Atienza, FO Tan, M Del Valle and AA Dinglasan)

Abstract

For the past few years, the Philippines, despite being an agricultural country has been experiencing a rice shortage which resulted to being one of the top rice importers from its neighboring Asian countries. This study hopes to contribute in addressing this problem by piloting the adoption of rice-corn blend to selected communities in the province of Laguna, Philippines. Of the 30 cities and municipalities in the province, about half were identified as rice insufficient due to urbanization, the conversion of farm lands into subdivision and industries, the farmer's preference to grow high value crops instead of rice, the incompatibility of the land areas for growing rice and the lack of rice farming facilities such as drying machines and farm to market roads. From these identified rice-insufficient municipalities, four were selected as the target project sites. A structured survey instrument was used to determine the acceptability of the rice-corn blend adoption with the following components: the socio-economic characteristics, health history, eating preferences (rice and corn grits consumption), local government unit (LGU) rice-corn program (knowledge and awareness on rice-corn mixture program, perception on rice sufficiency and corn availability), and the willingness to use rice-corn mixture and the preferred communication system. Based on the results of this study, it hopes to develop institutional mechanisms for the adoption of rice-corn blend intervention. This hopes to address not only the rice-insufficiency in the country, but also to promote the various health and economic benefits of eating rice-corn blend among Filipinos.

3) GHOSH, Madhusudan, VISVA-BHARATI (A Central University), India and Soka University, Japan

Title: Food and Nutrition Security in India

At the backdrop of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this paper examines the status of food and nutrition security in India that has been experiencing a significant deceleration in the growth of foodgrain production and a declining trend in per capita net availability of foodgrains with rising and fluctuating prices. A declining trend in per capita intake of calorie and protein with an increasing trend in that of fat has also been observed. Available evidence demonstrates a 'calorie-consumption puzzle', showing a downward trend in expenditure-based measure of poverty along with an upward trend in the

proportion of undernourished persons. Currently, India has the largest number of undernourished people in the world, the magnitude of child under-nutrition has been appalling, and the rate of decline in the number of malnourished persons has been very slow. Its Global Hunger Index score is higher than that of many sub-Saharan African countries, whose per capita incomes are much lower than in India. Until 2013, it remained in the category of countries with ‘alarming’ level of hunger, but managed to improve its status to ‘serious’ category in 2014. The Indian states have hunger index scores well above the ‘low’ and ‘moderate’ hunger categories. The scores were closely associated with poverty, but poorly with state level economic growth, suggesting that the states should give priorities to inclusive economic growth and targeted strategies to ensure food security, improve child nutrition and reduce child mortality in order to come out of chronic hunger and malnutrition. The focus should be on effective implementation of the food and nutritional security programs through better governance and more efficient delivery system of public services.

Panel Session 10 (D213)

10:40—12:10

Title: Regional Institution Building in the Asia Pacific

Chair: Professor YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka

Discussant: Professor YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka

1) CAMPBELL, Joel, Troy University, USA

Title: ASEAN Rebooted: Shifting Southeast Asian International Norms and Regional Integration Theory

Regional free trade communities are often presented as leading agents of advancing globalization. The post-Asian Financial Crisis debate on ASEAN's role in regional community building centered on the need for policy upgrading and institutional reform. Perceived failures to deal with region-wide issues, whether geopolitical, military, economic or environmental, have led observers to seriously question the usefulness of such ASEAN norms as non-intervention (also known as “the ASEAN Way”) while East Asia undergoes major economic and political transformations. This paper will assess ASEAN efforts to reinvent itself since the Asian Financial Crisis, and consider whether the alteration of norms of interaction will allow enhanced regional cooperation. It also considers the nature of emerging security threats in East and Southeast Asia, and examines actions of ASEAN, member nations, and non-ASEAN major powers, especially China, India, and Japan. Finally, it looks at the theoretical implications

of Asia's shifting security concerns for the development of both regional integration (such as functionalism and neo-functionalism) and globalization theories.

2) MALAI, Andrei, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Title: Role Politics and Multilateralism in Asia: China and Its Northeast Asian Stage

While there remains wide disagreement as to why the Six-Party Talks failed to deal with North Korea's nuclear aspirations, scholarship has largely neglected the more essential question of why, despite their failure, governments such as Beijing desire a recommencement of this regional entity. This study distinguishes between the failure of the Six-Party Talks and their mere persistence, and attempts to investigate the latter. It does so by selecting China's role conceptions as one factor that is presumed to contribute to regime resilience. Role theory is applied to analyze first, the nature of China's self-perception and its impact on Beijing's foreign policy; second, the extent to which the structure of the Six-Party Talks contributes to its role acceptance; and third, the impact of China's behavior on the persistence of the Six-Party Talks. It concludes that one considerable reason behind the persistence of the Six-Party Talks is a teleological shift that is taking place whereby governments, such as Beijing, although aware that Pyongyang is unlikely to forego its nuclear ambitions in the short- to medium-term, hold onto the talks by implicitly ascribing additional instrumental objectives to them, such as the facilitated consolidation of one's national role conceptions. The existing structure of the Six-Party Talks accommodates China's role conception rather well, while Beijing's role performance significantly contributes to the persistence of the (ineffective) talks. This relationship can thus be considered mutually reinforcing.

3) VON SOLMS, Charly, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Diverging Regional Visions in East Asian Regionalism: ASEAN+3 and the East Asia Summit

This research focuses on institutionalised regional cooperation in East Asia. It builds upon the observation that different regional cooperation frameworks have been established and now continue to co-exist, even though their functions are similar or the same. ASEAN+3 and the East Asia Summit are examples of such co-existing regional cooperation frameworks. Previous research has shown that these frameworks embody different regional visions, i.e. different ideas about who is part of East Asia, leadership, power distribution among members and so forth. Acknowledging that these different visions led to the creation of different types of regional cooperation frameworks, this paper aims to add to these findings by asking why

competing regional visions emerged in East Asia in the first place. Two possible answers are proposed. One is that China's economic and military rise after the collapse of the Soviet Union affected the regional balance of power, causing some states, e.g. Japan, to actively try to involve non-regional states, such as Australia and India, in regional cooperation frameworks in order to restore the balance of power. The other answer is that different regional visions embody different understandings of what rules and norms regional cooperation in East Asia should be based upon.

This research aims to fill a gap in the current literature by not only identifying but also establishing a clear link between the proposed causal factors (China's rise or different norms) and the emergence of competing regional visions and cooperation frameworks.

Special Session for APU Master's Students I (D214)

10:40—12:10

Chair: Professor LEE Timothy

1) CHANTSALMAA, Shurenchimeg, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Leadership Practices of Genghis Khan and Its Applications in Modern Management
Context

Today's dynamic markets and technologies requires managers to embrace not only hard skills but also so-called 'soft skills', such as leadership skills, emotional intelligence, communication skills and so on. Leadership has been considered one of the most important components in the success of organizations (Landis, 2014).

Military history has offered a number of metaphors for management, such as positioning, blue ocean strategy, and defensible perimeters etc., (Ahlstrom, Lamond, & Ding). Military successes have been associated with outstanding leadership application. Therefore, there are some important leadership lessons that can be learnt from military historical figures which can be applied in a modern business context.

It is said that Genghis Khan was one of the greatest military generals of all time who conquered the half of the world. This arises the question that how he could achieve this success and what can we learn from his leadership practices?

Under the leadership of Genghis Khan, all the shattered Mongolian nomadic groups had been united into one. His Empire was the largest empire of all times, even bigger than that of Roman's and Alexandr the Great's. If we acknowledge Genghis Khan without bias, I believe that Genghis Khan can be an example of good leadership.

In spite of an abundance of literature regarding 'The Art of War' (Sun Tzu) or 'The Prince' (Machiavelli), there is a scarcity of researches that has focused on implications of Genghis Khan's leadership and strategy into business field.

2) SO, Vanndavid, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Influence of Guerrilla Marketing as a New Concept in Practice

As today's market is very competitive, there is a need for unique marketing strategies to bring new customers and increase profits. By doing so, guerrilla marketing is the answer to that. Guerrilla marketing is a modern technique in product marketing to makes use of unconventional or unusual means of promoting the product to the market as to increase the amount of sale in one particular company. Guerrilla marketing originated from guerrilla warfare operations where the armed group utilized unconventional techniques in fighting the enemy, even to the point that violates the ordinary rules of engagement. Within the term of marketing, techniques are designed to create a buzz among consumers and consequently turn the advertising into something that is viral.

Therefore, this research will use the qualitative research methods through a deeper of in-dept interview with top executive and information analysis on secondary data. This research paper will find the impact of the Guerrilla marketing as a new concept in Cambodia. The research will answer more on how the guerrilla marketing was structure and implemented and also to point out the benefits of guerrilla marketing to the company in the new market.

3) BAJRACHARYA, Aisha Sophia, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Sources of Value Creation in an Ecommerce Company in Nepal:
A Case study of Sastodeal.com

The study identifies the various sources of value creation in an e-commerce company. In addition, it tries to comprehensively understand the benefits of having a unique business model called 'Coopetition Business Model' and further explores the strategies used by the company to be competitive in the market. This study is a qualitative research focusing on one

e-commerce company established in Nepal. Hence, the research strategy used is case study method. Due to limited number of online companies in Nepal, a well functioning company known as Sastodeal.com was selected. Sastodeal.com functions similar to the popular benchmark company Amazon.com but at a very minute scale. Thus, to better understand the value creating sources, Amazon.com will be used for reference. For data collection purpose, semi structured interview is conducted for 10 executives of Sastodeal.com. Moreover, being one of the first one to research with this topic (value creation in an e-commerce) in this particular location (Nepal), research outcome will carry a great value for the booming online companies struggling in the Nepalese market. Although this research is limited to a certain type of business and in one geographic location, this research will help to understand the challenges faced by ecommerce company and eventually seek solutions for it.

4) METELLUS, Ralph Sander, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Crowdsourcing as a Support Mechanism for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises:
A Case Study in Haiti

Comparative social and economic indicators demonstrate that Haiti is falling behind other developing countries with a weak economy (particularly in the western hemisphere) since the 1980's. Haiti's current economic situation shows that small and medium-sized enterprises could be a self-sufficient business sector that can boost an economy in times of crisis. Haitian SMEs are positioned in a disadvantageous situation due to lack of financial capital, limited resources especially sustainable financial support. Can crowdsourcing help SMEs expand by obtaining the required resources?

This study aims at exploring the crowdsourcing concept and the possibility of using it as a support mechanism for the development of SMEs in Haiti. Literature review on the use of a specific, targeted crowd is still being consulted and the implementation of crowdsourcing initiatives and platform for SMEs in developing countries, along with the advantages and disadvantages of such process with a targeted crowd.

In this research, a mixed method is adopted by using questionnaire and interview on 120 respondents taken from Haitian diaspora community in USA, Dominican Republic, Canada and France. The data of the survey will be tested on SPSS. The first limitation of this study is that it's still at an initial stage and the second is lack of empirical data. Thus far, the existing crowdsourcing model adapted to SMEs in developing countries will be analyzed and implied as

a comparative benchmarking, along with the factors of crowdsourcing issues in the Haitian SMEs business sector.

Lunch (Cafeteria)

12:20 – 13:20

✧Please show your name card when you enter the venue for lunch.

Panel Session 11 (D201)

13:30 – 15:00

Title: Dynamics of International Business Ethics, Enlightenment and Social Justice

Chair: Professor BARAI, Munim K and Professor HAQUE, Jahirul

Panel Abstract

This panel would examine how ethics are being violated by organizations, individuals, and business firms across the world in the name of the global business. These unethical practices include testing new products on humans, production and distribution of pirated products, money laundering, price gouging, bribery, selling banned products, human trafficking, smuggling, cybercrimes, use of child labor, bonded labor and poor workers in the production of global products, substandard working conditions, offering of substandard services and cultural pollution. But that may also play an important role in their failures as well as the business models they have developed. On the other hand, they can play an important role in the enlightenment of the society by fulfilling corporate social responsibilities (CSR). As a departure from business solutions, this panel also proposes to include papers that deal with philosophies, teachings and religious modes to establish social justice. In the same line, the panel likes to investigate some tools to reduce poverty and social inequality like Zakat, Microcredit and Islamic Microcredit.

Keywords: International Business, Ethics, Enlightenment, Social Justice

1) BARAI, Munim K, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japan Inc. in the 21st Century and the Japanese Business Model

Abstract: In the Post WWII period, the world witnessed the glorious rise of the Japan Inc. in a wider number of areas. On its way to rise, Japan became a dominant export power in the world. The Japanese companies reigned the world with light to heavy electrical equipment,

machine industries, iron and steel, marine transportation, railways, chemicals, TV, computers, semiconductors camera, automobile industries, etc. In between Japanese companies like Sony, Toshiba, Sharp, National, Mitsubishi, Toyota, Honda, Panasonic, etc. become the household names throughout the world. The purchase of Rockefeller Center Complex by Mitsubishi Group, Columbia Picture by Sony Corporation even put pressure on the American psyche. Even an America school of scholars argued in the late 1980s and early 1990s that the United States could not compete with Japan's unique form of state-directed insider capitalism. Since the beginning of 21st century, we, however, are finding an accelerated decline in the prowess of the Japanese Inc. Right now some of the top guns of the Japanese Inc. are up for sale. For example, Sharp has been taken over by the Taiwanese Foxconn, Toshiba's White Goods unit may be sold to China's Media. Though the rise of Japan Inc. was spectacular and brought rich, prestige and pride, their fall seems to raise a sort of alarm in the Japanese society. And that is not surprising. So the questions come – what were the fundamentals of the Japanese Business Model that brought success to the Japanese Inc. in the past? Why are they failing to do now? Have the Japanese Inc. failed to cope up with challenges of time? If so, how and why? This paper will be devoted to exploring answers to these questions look for some appropriate policy measures to for overcoming the problems in the model.

Keywords: Japan Inc., Japanese Business Model, business failures, policy measures

2) CHAKRAVORTY, N N T, Siberian Federal University, Russia

Title: Does Involvement in Foreign Trade Affect the Way How Corruption Impacts Firm Growth? Evidence from Bangladesh

Abstract: This study firstly, examines the impact of the corrupt behavior of government officials on firm growth in the manufacturing industrial sector of Bangladesh and secondly, investigates if the involvement of the firms in foreign trade affects the way, or how, corruption impacts their growth. Two different data sets have been used in this study: the first is collected by the author and the second is taken from the Bangladesh Enterprise Survey conducted by the World Bank. The investigation has been done in a quantitative analysis using OLS and IV regressions. One important thrust in this study is to investigate if the impact of corruption varies between industries and sectors. Our study shows that the impact of corruption is industry-specific and that the impact of corruption on firm growth in Bangladesh is positive in a sector where bribery is systematic and when the industry enjoys a huge demand from the export market. This impact is seen to be negative if the whole industrial sector is captured in the sample. It also finds that foreign companies do not discriminate between countries of less corruption and

countries of high corruption while making investment decisions overseas. They overlook firms paying bribes in host countries. This study helps us to conclude: First, it is not appropriate to make a blanket premise that impact of corruption is negative or positive. To have an understanding of the impact of corruption, we must have an insight into the industry- especially the system of bribery prevailing in the industry. Second, there is no significant impact of the corruption of host countries on investment inflows from other countries and thus no impact on firm growth in host countries.

Keywords: Foreign trade, corruption, firm, growth

3) HAQUE, Jahirul, ULAB, Bangladesh, BARAI, Munim K, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and SHAHRIAR Faisal Mohammad, State University of Bangladesh

Title: Quality of ICT Facilities for Students at the Tertiary Level Education in Bangladesh: An Ethical Perspective

ICT has become an indispensable part of education in the advent of digitalization, especially for the tertiary level education. Responding to the situation, the universities, especially the private ones of Bangladesh are emphasizing heavily on the development of ICT facilities (i.e. computer labs, internet connectivity, software and equipment, network & data sharing, support services etc.) for their students. However, these institutions are charging quite a high level of fees for the education, facilities and services (including ICT) to their students in comparison to public universities and colleges. Therefore the question remains about whether these institutions are keeping up to their expressed commitment regarding the development of ICT facilities for their students and conforming to the ethical standards in this regard. The study has been conducted to investigate the perceived level of ethical practice in the private universities of Bangladesh regarding the development of ICT facilities from a students' point of view as expressed by the quality and satisfaction with the same. 163 students from 7 private universities were surveyed for the study. It was found that although students perceived an acceptable level of ethical practice as expressed through the quality of the installations and equipment, they are fairly unhappy about the maintenance services and internet facilities available at the present state. The study revealed some valuable insights about the ICT facilities scenario at the university level that can be taken into consideration for ensuring ethical practice by the private universities.

Key Words: ICT facilities, Ethical Practice, Quality, Private University.

4) UDDIN, Helal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Can Zakat (Compulsory Almsgiving) Work as a Tool to Reduce Poverty and Inequality from the Society?

Abstract: Poverty in society is as old as human history. There are many proximate reasons that can explain the level of poverty in many societies in the world. Income inequality is one, but crucial among them. Distribution of wealth in an equitable manner can alleviate the poverty to a greater extent. Zakat (compulsory almsgiving) in the Muslim society works as a means of equitable distribution of income and thereby, reducing poverty. This research, therefore, is an attempt to examine the role of Zakat (and also other similar compulsory almsgiving) in alleviating inequality and poverty in developing countries with a particular reference to Bangladesh.

Keywords: Poverty, Inequality, Zakat, Income distribution, Bangladesh

Panel Session 12 (D202)

13:30— 15:00

Title: International Relations in Southeast Asia

Chair: Professor SATO Yoichiro

Discussant: Professor SATO Yoichiro

1) HATAKEYAMA Kyoko, Kansai University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Title: What is at Stake? Japan's Institutional Support in the South China Sea

South China Sea attracts world-wide attention these days because of China's reclamation projects. The region has had territorial disputes among the regional countries. However, tensions among the disputants have been increasing due to China's assertiveness. Under these circumstances, Japan has stepped up its support to regional countries. Among various support, this paper focuses on Japan's support to contain piracy that started in the 1960s. The paper analyses why Japan started to provide assistance to contain pirates and whether there is a linkage between China's rise in Asia and Japan's institutional support.

2) NAGY, Stephen Robert, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Rising China in the South China Sea: Exploring Japanese - Southeast Asian Security Cooperation

This paper will examine Japanese-Southeast Asia security partnerships from a Southeast Asian perspective. It argues that Japanese-Southeast Asian security partnerships cannot be understood with a blanket formula. Instead, we must divide ASEAN countries into “peripheral-core” and “core-peripheral” countries that have different security challenges and political-economic relationships with China. This bifurcation in two categories encompasses the different competitive advantages each grouping has in terms of their position in the regional and global economic chain. It is the combination of these factors that drives and shapes Southeast Asian strategic approaches and perspectives on Japan Southeast Asia security partnerships. It finds that client-state relations and strategic-balancing based on norms, trade and security partnerships to be the core drivers behind Japanese-Southeast Asia security partnership perceptions and approaches.

3) WU Bill, Chung Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan

Title: Taiwan’s Agenda for the South China Sea: A Double-Edge Diplomacy Perspective

This paper examines Taiwan’s strategy towards the South China Sea with special attention to its relations with China. It argues that domestic politics has played a crucial role in shaping Taiwan’s strategic reactions relating to the South China Sea. While Taiwan’s claims of historic waters, the U-shaped dash, are largely overlapped with the PRC, Taiwan is still one of the major claimants of the troubled waters, owning the largest island, of the Spratly Islands, Itu Aba (Taiping Island). In fact, Taiwan’s positions on the South China Sea have changed over time and the policy shifts may be seen as strategic reactions towards China within the regional political and security context.

While the Nationalist Party (the KMT) took the rapprochement policy across the Strait, former President Ma Ying-jeou danced around these issues with phrases like the “1992 consensus” and “one China, with different interpretations”. From President’s Ma’s roadmap in 2015, the South China Sea Peace Initiative, the first presence of the President-in-office in Taiping Island on 28 Jan. 2016, and the organized media delegation to Taiping Island in mid-March 2016, Beijing has accepted these facades, as they all pointed to an outcome in China’s long-term interests. In contrast, Taiwan’s new President, Dr. Tsai Ing-Wen’s three point agenda called for all parties to follow the UNCLOS. Along with ‘New Southbound Policy,’ the DPP will forge stronger multilateral exchanges with ASEAN members. But it may be too early to jump to the conclusion whether the DPP will clarify or change Taiwan’s claims over the waters. By examining official documents, statements and tracing the processes, my finding suggests

Taiwan's claims and positions on the South China Sea have been strategic, particularly from the interactions both at home and across the Strait.

4) TRAN, Thi Bich, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Response to the Rise of China in the Post-Cold War Era: A Comparative Study of Vietnam and the Philippines' Strategic Hedging

Existing literature on International Relations indicates that most of Southeast Asian countries employ a hedging strategy, which is a combination of several components, in managing their relations with China. There have been several researches on hedging strategy of individual nations like Vietnam and some researches comparing two or more countries such as between Malaysia and Singapore. However, there has not a comparative study on Vietnam and the Philippines' strategic hedging. Meanwhile, the two countries are the most affected by China's ambition, and most active in competing with China in the South China Sea disputes. In addition, the following questions have not been discussed sufficiently. What makes hedging a distinguishable strategy? Why are Vietnam and the Philippines' policies toward China hedging behavior? Where do their components come from? How and why their hedging strategies have changed over time? This study aims at answering the first two questions by developing a theoretical framework, and answering the last two question by analyzing the cases of Vietnam and the Philippines' strategic hedging, and then, comparing them. From the findings, this paper will generate a new hypothesis for future researches.

5) AULIA, Nurul, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Southeast Asia's Response to the Rise of China in the Post-Cold War Era: Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, and Myanmar

This essay is interested in the relations between small and medium states with a rising great power. Therefore, the central question of the essay is how do Southeast Asia countries respond to the rise of China? This essay presents a picture of Southeast Asia's interaction with China by covering the realist perspective. Southeast Asia countries are considered as small and medium states. They are states, which lack of military, political, and economic capabilities, therefore, they have limited actions in dealing with threats, especially when it comes from great powers or a rising power. The author prefers realist approach to other perspectives because it is still relevant to understand the current regional security condition in Asia. In this essay, the author makes arguments about the types of Southeast Asian alignment behavior towards China. First, most countries in Southeast Asia is balancing against China through internal and external

balancing. However, each country has a different level of internal and external balancing. Malaysia is in moderate level between internal and external balancing, Vietnam underlines its response through emphasize more in its internal balancing while it also start to soft-balance with United States against China. The Philippines' strategy relies on external balancing with the United States while struggling to modernize its military capabilities. Second, Bandwagoning is still relevant within Myanmar-China relations. This essay also argues that unlike in the twentieth century, nowadays most countries prefer soft balancing to hard balancing.

Panel Session 13 (D203)

13:30— 15:00

Title: Asia Pacific Region II

Chair: Professor VYAS, Utpal

Discussant: Professor VYAS, Utpal

1) STREICH, Philip, Osaka University, Japan

Title: The Empirical Record on Island Disputes and War

Since 2012, the possibility of war breaking out over the island disputes in the South and East China Seas has palpably increased. These disputes over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, the Paracels, Scarborough Shoal, and the Spratlys involve several states, including China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, and the United States. But what are the chances of interstate war breaking out over these small islands? What does the empirical record say about wars over similar island disputes?

The scholarship on territorial disputes shows us that territory is the most frequent cause of wars. With so many territorial disputes involving multiple states, including the world's superpower and its rising challenger, a heightened prospect of war does seem accurate. Yet, all of the islands in the South and East China Seas are small, mostly uninhabited islands, rocks, and reefs, with little to no natural resources, which works against the territorial hypothesis. Would the disputants want to risk an economically devastating war over these islands?

This paper will investigate the empirical record of similar island disputes stretching back to 1816 to address this. The intention here is to capture the domain of territorial disputes similar to those in the South and East China Seas, using a dataset built using the Issues Correlates of War Territorial Claims dataset. The project then tests hypotheses about war and territorial

conflict involving islands. The results show that war over islands is relatively rare, when compared to continental territorial disputes.

2) WANG Yi, Waseda University, Japan

Title: China's Realpolitik Nationalism: Concept, Features and Historical Origins

Scholars characterize contemporary Chinese nationalism as realpolitik or geopolitik, which gives attention to the worldview which Chinese nationalism holds. This paper presents a further analysis of realpolitik nationalism, including the concept, its distinct features, and historical origins. It first extends the concept of realpolitik nationalism and links it with classical realist thoughts, based on European-centric Westphalian norms, in International Relations. China's realpolitik nationalism includes several key features: distrust, Chinese exceptionalism, threat perception, sovereignty and territory integrity, assertiveness, and belief in strength. China's realpolitik nationalism partially owns its origins back to the modern history of China, in particular, China's interaction with Western and Japanese imperialism and colonialism, and the collective remembering of the history.

3) MISLAN, David, American University, USA

Title: Historical Memory and America's Pivot to Asia

The changes in US foreign policy known as the "Asia Pivot" constitute the most significant peacetime shift in American grand strategy in over a century. Proposed in 2009, the Pivot seeks to redouble American efforts to support three overlapping goals in the Asia-Pacific: increase trade, strengthen diplomatic engagement, and preserve the preponderance of American air and sea power. The military aspects of the Pivot are especially curious, considering that the Obama administration's proposed changes to US force structure would result in the largest peacetime military buildup in the history of US foreign relations. Why is this so? This project examines the role that historical memory plays in current domestic discourse on US foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific. It posits that contemporary reinterpretations of the Cold War and, specifically, changes in how Americans remember their government's role in ending the war, co-constitute with feelings towards US foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific. This paper reviews the literature on historical memory and relates it to the topic of strategic adjustment. Then, it presents a content analysis of speeches, interviews, and writings on the Asia Pivot and examines how elites favoring the Pivot use particular interpretations of the past to justify their policy preferences. The paper concludes with a discussion of the project's theoretical and practical implications.

4) SON Sarah, University of London, UK

Title: North Korean Human Rights, Ontological Security and National Image-Making in South Korea

The 2014 United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in North Korea (UNCOI) thrust the problem of North Korean human rights into the international spotlight in a way previously unprecedented, and prompted a shift in South Korean domestic discourse on these issues with implications for both inter-Korean and regional relations. This paper explores the nexus of identity, security and human rights in the domestic and foreign policy moves of the South Korean state following the revelations of the UNCOI, subsequent UN resolutions, tightened international sanctions, and pressure upon South Korea to make some difficult choices regarding its own response. It interprets South Korea's efforts to take action on North Korean human rights, as well as the significance of being seen to be doing so, most notably in the sudden passing in March 2016 of its own North Korean Human Rights Act after 11 years of deadlock, as a security-giving behaviour conducive to maintaining a positive state image in the world. The paper explores how a sense of security gained from the pursuit of human rights norms has come to take precedence over longstanding reservations about criticising North Korea's human rights record in favour of maintaining certain key forms of inter-Korean engagement. In doing so, it shows how the interests of South Korea's North Korean "brethren" are now being linked increasingly to human rights, as opposed to humanitarian and economic engagement, and considers the implications of this shift for future peninsula relations and the security of the wider region.

Panel Session 14 (D204)

13:30— 15:00

Title: Cruise Tourism

Chair: Professor COOPER Malcolm.J.M

1) ALGAA, Altangerel, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Spa Resorts Development in Mongolia

Shargaljuut Spa Resort is located in a scenic area along the banks of the Shargaljuut River in Bayankhongor aimag in Mongolia.

Mongolia offers several tourism products including Nomadic tourism, adventure tourism, and hiking and horseback riding tour so on. The aims are to find out any possibilities to increase the

number of arrivals, to develop the health and wellness tourism, and to develop winter tourism by using the resort. Mainly due to its over-reliance on to adventure and nomadic tourism throughout Mongolia and seasonality issue.

The research adopts exploratory and qualitative research methods.

The study has discovered that the health and wellness tourism can be developed by using this unique combination of hot and cold springs as a tourism image and developing the hot and cold springs as spa resorts to create one of main tourism products.

Not only is the Shargaljuut spa resort treated this way, but there are many other health and wellness oriented products in Mongolia: herbal treatments, fire therapies, mare's milk drinking treatments, and sand treatments, which should also be better advertised as health and wellness tourism products. With all of these health and wellness products to offer, this type of tourism should be much further developed in Mongolia.

The study suggests that Mongolian government should focus on developing health and wellness tourism based on its unique, spa resorts and traditional healing treatments which can be combined with the nomadic lifestyle. By this Mongolia can increase its foreign and domestic tourists all year around by developing a new tourism image. Tourism companies in Mongolia also should start promoting and adding the natural spring resorts as their tourism product.

Keywords: Shargaljuut, hot spring, spa resort, Mongolia, Health and wellness tourism.

2) GNANAPALA, Athula, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Title: Cruise Tourism Development in Sri Lanka: Prospects & Challenges

Sri Lanka is a popular tourist destination and it offers diverse attractions and resources for tourists to satisfy their travel needs. Initially the country was popular as a mass tourism destination. As a result, the country has worked to identified any negative consequences associated with mass tourism development, and thus make efforts to diversify its tourism products. Cruise tourism is considered as one of the potential market segments for this diversification. The objectives of this paper are; first to identify the present situation of cruise tourism operations in Sri Lanka, and second to discuss the prospects, issues, and challenges associated with cruise tourism operations. The study has adopted a qualitative methodology and collected the data through in-depth interviews and discussions with government officials,

managers of key cruise operating companies and tour guides. Cruise passengers mainly travel to Sri Lanka for offshore excursions due to its diversity of attractions. Usually a cruise ship consists of a larger heterogeneous group, therefore it is very easy to satisfy the tourists' needs since the country has diverse attractions and resources. Cruise tourism is considered a lucrative market, however, the operators have faced a lot of dilemmas since this is a new tourism related economic activity. The operators are facing problems mainly due to the lack of skilled and experienced human resources and other related infrastructure. Therefore, the government should intervene to develop and regulate this market through the formulation of proper policies, rules, regulations and strategies.

Keywords: Cruise tourism; Sri Lanka; Problems & prospects; Tourists Satisfaction

3) YANG Xue, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Chinese Cruise Tourists to Kyushu Area of Japan

As one of the ways of visiting other countries, cruise tourism has become more and more popular among Chinese tourists. Compared to traditional traveling by airplane, cruises have advantages such as a big capacity for baggage, and moving large numbers of tourists at one time. Not only big cities but small cities with a suitable port can provide Chinese tourists with good service and goods to gain a part of this business.

The main research question is what are the influences brought by Chinese cruise tourism to Japan for both the economy and society? I intend to take Beppu city as a case study because it has a cruise ship capacity, and I can also take advantage of local information and personal connections. Interviews and questionnaires to Chinese cruise tourists, travel agencies, local shops and government organizations (Beppu City Hall) will be the main method of gathering data. In addition to my work in Beppu City, I plan to take a part time job in company related to Chinese cruise tourism, and get the chance to pick up Chinese cruise tourists arriving at the ports of Fukuoka and Nagasaki. By comparing the differences in Chinese cruise tourism between cities in Japan, I hope to find out the factors affecting Chinese cruise tourism, and get to better understand the best methods of attracting Chinese cruise tourists.

Panel Session 15 (D205)

13:30—15:00

Title: Climate Changes and Natural Disasters

Chair: Mr TRINH, Trong Anh

1) HU Zhenglun, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and LI Yan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Discrepancies between GHG Inventory Top-Down and Bottom-Up Methods: Evidences from Household Sectors

Greenhouse Gas(GHG) emission inventory calculation is a fast growing research topic around the world and there are lots of researches focused on GHG emission from industrial processes, but ignore emissions from households that are the base driving force of production activities. Nowadays, the mainstream methods on GHG emission inventory calculation are sector-based that are not convenient for GHG emission from household since it is distributed in different sectors. In Japan, the prefectural government calculates its own GHG emissions according to the national guidelines referred to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC) method following by the top-down flow. In our presentation, we first investigate the most recent household emission related survey results conducted by Ministry of the Environment of Japan to get matchable number to the results from National Census. After getting the GHG emission amount from different energy consumption based on different kinds of households and the number of each kind of households in Oita Prefecture, we then multiply these matched numbers from bottom to get the whole GHG emission amount and compare it with the results calculated by the top-down method. Through this research, we hope we could shed light on the development of inventory methods on household sector and apply it to Geographic Information System(GIS) to make the GHG emissions visible on the map.

2) TRINH, Trong Anh, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia

Title: The Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture: Findings from Households in Vietnam

Climate change is one of the most significant challenges facing human beings in the 21th century. The report of World Bank in 2009 shows that Vietnam is one of five countries predicted to be among the most affected by climate change due to its long coastlines, a high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas with heavy reliance on agriculture, natural resources, and forestry. This study examines farm household-level impacts of climate change by examining the relationship between climatic variables and Vietnamese

agricultural output. One shortcoming of existing studies for Vietnam is that they assume the same crops are cultivated as the climate changes. To overcome these limitations, this research applies a Ricardian technique with panel data which accounts for both adaptation strategies and household characteristics. The two-stage Hsiao model is used to correct for the correlation between climate variables and unobservable effects. The results show that in the dry season, increases in temperatures are beneficial to all farms in the South regions while increases in precipitation will damage only irrigated farms in the Central and South regions. The impact of higher temperature in rainy season is similar, except that it will affect the net revenue of irrigated farms in long-run. Finally, in order to provide a complete picture of the relationship between climate change and agricultural productivity in Vietnam, this study combines the estimated results with future climate scenarios to predict how future changes in climate will affect farmers.

Panel Session 16 (D208)

13:30— 15:00

Title: Education in a Changing Regional Context II

Chair: Professor BLACKWELL, James

- 1) JASMINA, Thia, Ritsumeikan University, Japan and ODA Hisaya, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Title: The Impact of Government Spending on Education in Indonesia: Analysis at the District Level

Indonesia has emphasized the importance of education by consistently increasing spending for education, especially after the decentralization in 2001. Since 2009, the country has managed to allocate 20 percent of its budget for education. Despite the increase of government on education at the district level, improvement of education at the district level remains an issue. This paper aims to analyze how a significant government spending on education at the district level in Indonesia has affected education outcomes and promotes growth. From the point of view of growth theory, this paper lays out a theoretical framework that shows a nonlinear pattern between government spending on education, human capital accumulation, and growth. Government spending on education can increase human capital accumulation and growth, however, there is a limit on that. There is an optimal level of government education spending that can enhance human capital and growth. Spending more in education is not necessarily increase human capital and promote growth. Furthermore, the paper attempts to link the theory and empirical data by applying an econometric analysis using a set of updated secondary data at the districts level in Indonesia during period of 2010-2014. The preliminary

data analysis shows that the districts with relatively higher share of total government spending on education (both from central and local governments) do not necessarily have better education outcomes and per capita growth. In addition since Indonesia is a very diverse country, other prominent factors that might affect education outcomes and growth are further elaborated in this paper.

Panel Session 17 (D209)

13:30—15:00

Title: Changes in Gender Roles I

Chair: Lecturer BANKOLE, Abidemi Titilayo

1) NIRAULA, Babburam, Yokohama National University, Japan

Title: Is Gender Gap Disappearing? Evidence from Intra-Household Education Expenditures in Nepal

At a time when the gender gap in educational attainment has disappeared or even reversing in many developed and developing countries, females in Nepal still lag far behind their male counterparts in terms of schooling outcomes. One possible reason from where a difference could stem from is that the investment decision of parents on education of children is pro-male biased. In a firm patriarchal society like Nepal, parents are more willing to invest in boys than in girls, as investing in the former is perceived as a future insurance; boys traditionally remain with the families and take care of them.

This study examines the intra-household allocation of resource on education in Nepal. Using a simple regression approach on individual-level data from 1995 and 2010 from Nepal, the study finds a significant evidence on parents' bias over expenditure on children's education in 1995, whereby male-children enjoyed higher level of investments. The same approach does not yield any significant gender bias across households in 2010.

Further, the results across ethnic groups shows that Brahmin/Chhetri, the upper echelon in the traditional caste system, spend more on children's education than other ethnic groups in both years. There is no evidence of a systematic difference in spending patterns between rural and urban households. Likewise, the research found that the rate of returns of education for an extra year of schooling for female increased 2.4 percentage points compared to 1.3 percentage points for males, thereby increasing the demand for female education, which in turn helped to increase education expenditures for girls.

2) CORTES, Damcelle, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Title: Run Women, Run! Understanding Women's Political Participation in the Philippines

Women comprise more than half of registered Filipino voters but only a fifth of the candidates in national and local elections are females. Consequently, even fewer women get elected to leadership posts. The scenario exists despite national policies guaranteeing gender equality in public life.

What explains this glass ceiling in Philippine politics? The paper sought to answer the question through a survey among male and female political aspirants and supporters in the 2016 national elections. Survey results revealed that respondents recognize women's equal competence and significant contributions to political leadership but do not see the need to elect more women in government. As similar studies have shown, such can be traced to traditional family roles that confine women to domestic affairs. In fact, in the study, male and female respondents consider family responsibilities and lack of expansive political networks as primary barriers to women's political participation. To make more women run in elections, respondents pointed to the need to train women on successful candidacy as well as the importance for affirmative action such as gender quota.

Gender was the only socio-demographic variable found to be significantly related to perceptions about gender and elections, as well as to identified factors that prevent or encourage women to run for elected office. In terms of political profile, having voted and having run as a candidate in previous elections were found to be significantly related to the top factors that hinder or facilitate female electoral participation.

3) NGUYEN, Hang Anh, Nagoya University, Japan

Title: The Relationship between Female Labor Participation Rate and Economic Development with the Test of U-Shaped Hypothesis (Case Study: Southeast Asia)

This paper examines the relationship between female labor participation rate and the level of economic development by testing the U-shaped hypothesis proposed by Golddin (1995). The U-shaped hypothesis describes the effects of economic condition as well as the structural transformation on labor participation rate of females across countries in a certain time period. By using panel data of 11 countries in Southeast Asia which are: Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Philippines, it is confirmed that the U-shaped hypothesis applies for both developed and developing economies

yet cross-country variations also exist. Moreover, this paper has also looked at the effects of fertility rate, urban population, unemployment rate and female secondary education enrollment on female labor participation rate. Different regression models with different estimation (namely pooled OLS, fixed effects regression and random effects regression) in econometrics were used in this paper in order to test the significance of explanatory variables. Ultimately, this paper aims at giving an overview of economic development process in Southeast Asian countries and its effects on female labor participation rates so as to propose suitable policies for the governments.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, labor economics, economic development, gender equality and female labor participation rate

4) NISHIHARA Mari, Aichi Gakusen University, Japan

Title: The Localization of Western Ideal Woman in Contemporary Japan – ‘Princess’ which the Media of Relationships between Women

The purpose of this presentation is to focus on the icon of the western ideal woman, ‘Princess’, that is how made discourses in Japanese magazine media for women. Specifically, through an analysis of magazine articles which contain ‘Hime (姫)’ or ‘Princess (プリンセス)’ texts and pictures for 5 years (2008/1/1-12/12/31), I consider that the image of localized ‘Princess’ is constructed by these media.

‘Princess’, like Disney Princess, has been regarded as some kind of icon under white supremacy and heterosexism. They have beautiful appearance and pure heart, therefore can get married a man who has a high social status (so-called ‘Prince’). Such ‘Princess’ characters are greatly popularity in Japan, too.

In contemporary Japan, however, we can see these ‘Princess’ images function for the media to construct the close relationships between women. There is not only about Western ideal woman but also the unique discourses of Japanese female culture. For example, Celebrities and Socialites from Europe are made a close-up about achieving a duty in the society, so they are introduced as the perfect ideal that women should aim at. In addition, ‘Hime-kei (姫系)’ which is composed of pink color, ribbon, one-piece dress is only a category of young girls’ fashion. In these discourses, most of the looks of the man do not exist.

So I grasp that 'Princess' is described as things constructing the relationships between women in Japanese magazines, clarify a peculiarity in the localization of the image of the Western ideal woman in Japanese female culture.

Panel Session 18 (D210)

13:30—15:00

Title: グローバル・ニッチトップ企業の持続的成長メカニズムの解明

Chair: 李 根熙 准教授

パネルのアブストラクト

経済産業省の2014年『グローバル・ニッチトップ100選（GNT100選）』から、世界市場で活躍する日本企業の先行的事例が示された。2014年版『ものづくり白書（2015年度）』では、既存企業がGNT企業に至るまでの経路が示され、2015年の『経済財政運営と改革の基本方針2015』は2020年までのグローバルな企業の達成目標と支援策を提示した。

このように次世代経済発展の中心的役割を担う主体として益々期待が高まるグローバルニッチ企業が、持続可能な成長を成し遂げるためどのようなメカニズムで成り立っているかを解明することは非常に重要である。よってこのパネルでは日本のグローバル・ニッチトップ企業群の現状とその事例、そしてお隣の国韓国の現状とその事例を理解することで、今後日本の国際展開力にもつながるための課題を整理する。

1) 鈴木 勘一郎 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: グローバル・ニッチトップ（GNT）企業の経営戦略と今後の課題

アブストラクト: GNT企業は特殊な技術や製品を武器に世界市場で高いシェアを有する技術型中堅企業である。そうしたGNT企業の経営や事業展開の特徴を説明すると共に、今後の経営課題を議論する。

2) 中山 晴生 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 地方創生に向けたGNT企業育成と地元金融機関の新たな役割

アブストラクト: 地方経済において中小・中堅企業は大きな役割を果たしており、地方創生を実現するためには、新たなGNT企業の育成が不可欠である。一方で、地域経済を金融面から支えているのは地元の金融機関である。そこで、GNT企業およびその予備軍が金融機関とどのような関係を構築することによって経営基盤を強化していくべきか、またGNT企業の育成に向けて金融機関に求められる新たな役割は何かを論じる。

3) 李 根熙 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: グローバル・ニッチトップ企業 (Hidden Champion) を成長させるための韓国の現状

アブストラクト: 韓国輸出入銀行と中小企業庁は 2019 年まで総額 2 兆円を投入し、輸出 1 億ドル以上の持続的世界市場支配力を備える韓国方 Hidden Champion300 社を育成するという目的で、2009 年から「韓国型ヒドン・チャンピオン育成事業」を始めた。事業開始から今までの流れを整理し、成果と課題などに関して述べる。

4) 金 琦俸 (株) MIDAS IT (韓国)

Title: MIDAS IT のグローバル市場への挑戦と課題

アブストラクト: 2000 年 9 月に設立した MIDAS IT は、工学技術用ソフトウェア開発および普及、そして構造分野エンジニアリングサービスとウェブビジネス統合ソリューションを提供する会社である。2016 年現在は約 600 名のグローバル専門技術人力を保有し、8 つの世界現地法人と 35 ヶ国の全世界ネットワークを通じて 110 ヶ国に工学技術用ソフトウェアを輸出する世界的な企業としての (株) MIDAS IT が、今まで経験してきたグローバル市場への挑戦と持続可能な成長のためのこれからの課題に関して述べる。

Panel Session 19 (D211)

13:30—15:00

Title: Health, Community / Regional Development

Chair: Associate Professor MEIRMANOV, Serik

1) POTEY, Sanjay, Swami Hardas Foundation, India

Title: Health Development by Healing Technique in Underserved and Poor Communities: Case Studies

Swami Hardas Life System (SHLS) incorporates healing exercises and techniques based on the concept of correction of energy fields. The system has been found effective, considerably economical and simple for solving health problems of the individuals and also other problems concerning life such as peace. The research has been made on application of this system for solving health problems of mass of the people, particularly in rural and tribal areas where the present medical system is out of reach of such people or unaffordable to them. Furtherance the research activities the Department of Health (called AYUSH) of government in Karnataka

State (India) participated in a pilot project to study the application of 'SHLS' in improving health of the people in a village. Pre check-up and post check-up measurements on the selected health parameters such as blood pressure, hemoglobin and blood sugar level in the blood of the villagers before and after the use of 'SHLS' exercises revealed that 'SHLS' is useful in improving health of the people without medicine and with negligible expenses. The similar study was conducted in urban area in Maharashtra State (India) without involvement of government agency. Participants could witness improvement in their health. Utility of 'SHLS' has been appreciated. Development and recognition of such system shall contribute considerably to meet the health needs of the underserved and poor people and also to promote philanthropy in the field of public health.

2) PALAD, Yves, University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

Title: Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Reliability of the Attitude to Disability Scale in Filipino

Persons with disability (PWDs), especially in developing countries, still experience social exclusion which limits their participation in major life activities like education and employment. One of the causes of their exclusion is negative attitudes towards disability. Data regarding attitudes towards disability may help explain this phenomenon and provide a basis for social inclusion interventions. The Attitude to Disability Scale (ADS) was designed by the WHOQOL-DIS Group to achieve this purpose.

This study aims to culturally adapt the ADS physical disability form (ADS-PD) to Filipino, and to measure its internal consistency and test-retest reliability. An expert committee was invited to culturally adapt the ADS-PD to Filipino, and field testing was done to assess its reliability.

Derogatory terms and words not commonly used in conversational Filipino were avoided in culturally adapting the ADS-PD to Filipino. Statements were kept simple and culturally appropriate to make them more understandable and less prone to various interpretations. Overall internal consistency of the Filipino-ADS-PD is comparable to the original ADS (general form: $\alpha = 0.779$; personal form: $\alpha = 0.756$), while the test-retest reliability of its items were found to be fair to moderate ($\kappa = 0.21-0.60$).

The Filipino-ADS-PD was created for use in the Filipino setting. It was found to have acceptable internal consistency and test-retest reliability. Further studies are needed to ascertain its validity and responsive to change. Data gathered from this instrument may be used to provide bases for initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of PWDs.

3) KUZIYEVA, Gulmira, Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan and MEIRMANOV, Serik Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Informing the Population City Almaty and Almaty Region, Kazakhstan, Availability Psychologists and Social Workers in Policlinics

Background: Services of social and psychological assistance have operated in Kazakhstan's clinics since 2011.

Methods: Analyzed were the responses of 3270 respondents over the age of 18 years in the city of Almaty polyclinics №7 and №17 and by policlinics of Almaty region of the awareness of the presence of a psychologist and a social worker at clinics in 2015.

Results: 48,8% ± 1,29 of the respondents in Almaty and 21,2% ± 0,97 in the Almaty region could not answer whether there are a psychologist and a social worker in the local policlinic. Such answers were given by 34,7% ± 1,26 of the female participants and 32,7% ± 1,10 of the male participants.

36,7% ± 1,45 of the respondents aged 50 years and older were unable to answer the question. In the age groups 18-29 years and 30-49 years, the percentage was about 32%. Among participants with higher education 45,0% ± 1,67 said they did not know about the presence of a psychologist and a social worker, among those with incomplete higher education - 36,0% ± 2,65. Such answers were given by almost a third of respondents with incomplete secondary education (32,2% ± 3,57), general education (25,3% ± 1,52) and secondary special education (30,7% ± 1,41).

Conclusions: According to the results of this study it was found that awareness of the presence of a psychologist and a social worker is higher in the city than in rural areas, as well as among younger people and those with secondary education.

4) KHALILI, Mostafa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Ethnic Rights Activities among the Young Generation of Iranian Azerbaijanis, Focusing on the Migrants to "Chehelmetri" Neighbourhood of Tabriz City

For a long time, the Iranian government has been quite successful in the process of nation-state building in a multi-ethnic territory; however, still some ethnic conflicts are going on and getting reproduced among minority groups. Iranian Azerbaijanis comprise the largest population of ethnic Azerbaijanis in the world. Being a dominant ethnicity in the Northwest of

Iran, they are the largest minority in Iran, comprising about 24% of the total population. The clash between ethnic identity and the national identity has always been the main motivation behind any political activism in Iranian Azerbaijan. This study is focused on the conflicts and tensions surrounding the imagined and articulated ethnic identity, focusing on “Chehelmetri” district in Tabriz city, as the most populated Azerbaijani ethnic city in Iran.

The focus group of this study is the young generation of ethnic Azerbaijanis, aging between 20 to 35, who are the second or third generation of migrants to Tabriz city from small towns and villages located in Northern Tabriz, where is called “Qaradagh”. The methodology of this research is a combination of participant observation and 35 qualitative interviews.

The findings show that ethnic rights activism in this special neighborhood is far different and stronger than other districts in downtown. In conclusion, it is shown that poverty, low level of education, and, most importantly, failure in the process of assimilation with the city culture has resulted in the reproduction of their tribal way of life. This has lead to the creation of some radical ethnic rights activists and secessionist movements in this neighborhood.

Special Session for APU Master’s Students II (D214)

13:30— 15:00

Chair: Professor LEE Timothy

1) ORIFBOEV, Abdullahon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: An Effective Tourism and Hospitality Management through Total Quality Management in Uzbekistan

TQM is a culture maintained by an organization that is committed to customers’ satisfaction through continuous improvement based upon meeting or exceeding their customers’ expectations (Kanji and Wallace, 2000). It has four main targets; satisfying customers, satisfying staff, increasing revenues and reducing costs (Godfrey, 2000). Total Quality Management the most thought provoking revolution in the world of management, and is a powerful management philosophy, or a set of guiding principles aimed towards a companywide long term programme to develop and improve the overall effectiveness of an organization as a whole, involving everybody, every activity and every function within the organization, as it has been adopted and embraced by the world's top Industrial Nations and proven by successful implementations by global conglomerates and many world class companies (The Malaysian Chapter Institute of Management Institute, UK)

There are a great deal of research focusing on Total Quality Management (TQM), although most of this research deals with manufacturing industries which are concerned with producing tangible products.

Some focus on service industries but on sectors other than hospitality. However, there is very limited evidence in the researches that the introduction of a TQM culture in Uzbekistan hotels is empirically researched. The International Organization for Standardization has set up new standard ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and 50001 as international standard for Management Systems. ISO standards make a positive contribution to the world we live in. They facilitate trade, spread knowledge, disseminate innovative advances in technology, and share good management and conformity assessment practices. ISO standards provide solutions and achieve benefits for almost all sectors of activity, including agriculture, construction, mechanical engineering, manufacturing, distribution, transport, healthcare, information and communication technologies, the environment, energy, safety and security, quality management, and services (Katie Bird, 2012).

This research project will study how TQM (management system standards) will positively affect to develop tourism industry in Uzbekistan, should International Standards, especially management system standards bring technological, economic and societal benefits to tourism development in Uzbekistan, should International Standards help reassure international and local consumers that products and services are safe, efficient and good for the environment.

2) THONGPITHUKWONG, Sirikarn, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Social Media and Thai Baby Boomers: Focus on Needs Satisfied by Using Social Media

Nowadays internet is used widely and many people think that technology such as internet or social media is for only young people, but we can see that number of elderly internet users is increasing significantly.

This research studies the relationship of two current issues: ageing population and internet era. In recently year, many countries around the world may face ageing problem because of increasing number of elderly people affected by social structure changes and growth of medical profession. Elderly people will be the group of people that cannot be ignored. On the other hand, this decade internet growth rapidly and is the one of the factor that changes human behavior from the past because everyone uses internet especially social media to support their daily activities in various aspects.

Therefore, this research will use qualitative research method to examine the inner of using social media of Thai baby boomers together with understand those behaviors.

3) LUANGKHOM, Vilakhone, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Direction of Japanese Foreign Direct Investment in the Lao PDR

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is very important for contributing to economic growth and development in Lao PDR. According to the seventh five year of National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDPP) of the Lao PDR, it is a significant part of GDP growth. Presently, the Government of the Lao PDR has been trying to improve the business environment in order to attract and facilitate more FDI into the country. In addition, the number of FDI in Lao PDR is increasing, due to several influences supported, such as political stability, low cost of labor, and location specific incentives. There are more than 25 countries that invest in the Lao PDR with a total value of US\$9 billion (2011-2014). China has the highest value around US\$2 billion with 178 projects, followed by Thailand, Vietnam, South Korea, France, and Japan. The major potential sectors are energy, mining, hydropower, agriculture, industrial manufacturing, and hospitality services. Moreover, Japanese investors are interested the ASEAN region as a destination for investing, and the Lao PDR is an interesting country that is located in the central of Southeast Asia. Therefore, this research will be a tool for policy makers to create suitable policies and enhance economic cooperation in the future. In significance, this research is sought to investigate what are the main factors that influence the Japanese's decision to invest in the Lao PDR, and also the main reasons to select the Lao PDR as the destination for investing their businesses will be explored, in comparison with neighbouring countries. The result of this study will reveal the direction of Japanese investment in the Lao PDR as ASEAN region in the future.

Keynote Speech 2 (H202)

15:10— 15:55

Title: Doing Research on Japanese Society in the Current Global Context

Professor KARIYA Takehiko

Professor in the Sociology of Japanese Society

Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, University of Oxford

MC: Professor YOSHIDA Kaori

Panel Session 20 (D201)

16:05 — 17:35

Title: Business, Institutions and Society I

Chair: Associate Professor KIMURA Rikio

1) NGUYEN, Huong Quynh, Ritsumeikan University, Japan and ARFANI, Riza Noer, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Professional Services under AEC / AFAS Scheme: Comparing ASEAN4 Countries Policy on Skilled Labor in Manufacturing Industry

The paper aims to compare policies in the ASEAN4 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) on skilled labor in manufacturing industry in light of ASEAN effort to integrate its professional services sector under ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)/ASEAN Framework Agreement in Services (AFAS) scheme. It is under such a scheme that “free movement of skilled labor” is expected and aspired by ASEAN member countries. Manufacturing industry is selected due to its wide-ranging regional scope covering most of the ASEAN4 countries industrial and economic development.

The paper addresses ASEAN4 countries vocational education and high education policies related to technological development as a way to understand their policies in enhancing capability of their skilled labor in the manufacturing industry. It is assumed that the policies are aimed to improve technical skills and know-how of the skilled labor which are required by manufacturing industry and are supplied by educational institutions. It is also expected that cooperation between public sectors and private manufacturing firms in vocational education and training is essential in upgrading the quality of human resources capability in the manufacturing industry.

2) MORITA Tetsuya, Tokyo Christian University, Japan

Title: An Investigation of Coping Strategies towards Mission Drift in Faith-Based Social Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia

While social enterprises (SEs) struggle in pursuit of maximizing both financial profit and social benefit for intended target groups, there is a danger of “mission drift” that diverts SEs from their main organizational purposes and identity due to harsh market competition and institutional isomorphism. In a preliminary interview with 11 local faith-based SEs in Ethiopia, the study found that the managers were aware that they had become susceptible to drift but

had attempted to balance multiple bottom lines by fostering organizational culture embedded on their religious core identity even sometime at the expense of business and social objectives. Drawing on insights from the interview results and theories on organization and culture particularly from the argument by a sociologist Ann Swidler, this research debates a limited scope of analysis on mission drift among academic literature that focuses on resource dependence and institutional influences. The study rather illustrates how “strategies of action” by each member of organizations affect the ways organizations change either into positive or negative mission drift over time. Then the research concludes with a proposal on holistic understanding of organizational mission and discusses its practical implications for managers in faith-based SEs working in the developing countries.

3) KIMURA Rikio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Towards a Typology of Organizational Tension Experienced by Christian Social Enterprises in Cambodia

Social enterprises, which gain profit from business activities and, at the same time, implement social missions, have recently emerged in Cambodia. However, they face the dilemma of such a hybrid organizational form, in which they struggle to balance business profitability and the fulfillment of social missions. This is often manifested as ‘mission drift’ from original social missions to make financial ends meet. On the other hand, and in addition to business viability and social responsibilities, faith-based social enterprises have the other dimension; that is their spirituality, including the manifestation of their religious values as their organizational culture and their work to spread their religions. This dimension makes their operation more complex. Christian social enterprises are no exception to this and they indeed face tension between these three dimensions. This research is to identify a typology of different forms of such organizational tension in Christian social enterprises in Cambodia. I conducted preliminary research on 13 Christian social enterprises towards a subsequent full-scale study. I will present initial findings from the research in terms of the typology identified. I will also show the various expressions of their spirituality as those have pertinence to the kinds of tension they experience. Finally, I will talk about the research plan for the full-scale study.

4) JAYASINGHE, Nilushika Chandima, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Perspectives of Non-Japanese Workers of Inclusion Practices in Japanese Companies

Diversity of workers is no longer an unfamiliar term for many of the organizations in this globalized world. Many organizations have realized the importance of ‘worker diversity’ and

are focusing on recruiting more diverse workforce in order to gain competitive advantages in their businesses. The diverse viewpoints of the employees, their different experiences, the wealth of available business knowledge and global perspectives obviously lead the organizations towards more creative and innovative ideas which result in the performance benefits for the firms. However many organizations have not realized the worth of “Inclusion” that can make sure the advantages of diversity of the workplace a reality by eliminating issues related to diversity in the organizations. Research on workplace inclusion is currently giving an increased attention to inclusion which is said to have myriad benefits to enhance the organizational performance.

The paper presents an investigation about non-Japanese workers employed in Japanese Corporations. The objectives of the study are to examine how Japanese Companies are managing the diversity of workers in their companies, to examine the non-Japanese workers’ perceptions of how they are included in the management of Japanese Companies and to examine whether sociological variables such as location of company, age, gender and length of employment in the company(s) have any effect upon the employees perceptions of management practices

In order to research the objectives, a population of non-Japanese nationals working in Japanese Companies has been selected. For purposes of scientific data collection and analysis, the study identified and conducted an online survey research among 100 non-Japanese workers who are working in Japanese Companies in Japan. The findings are reported in the paper.

Key Words: Inclusion, Diversity, performance, non-Japanese workers, Japanese Corporations

Panel Session 21 (D202)

16:05 — 17:35

Title: Political Economy I

Chair: Professor HAMANAKA Shintaro

Discussant: Professor HAMANAKA Shintaro

1) HORIZAN, Damien, UMUC Asia, Japan

Title: Asia and the Convention on Choice of Court Agreements

This paper examines the potential impact on Asia of the Convention on Choice of Court Agreements. That multilateral treaty, which is sometimes referred to as the Hague Convention, came into force in 2015.

In the field of international commercial litigation, the Hague Convention has the potential to play a role similar to that of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards i.e., the New York Convention, which for several decades has fostered the development of international commercial arbitration in Asia and beyond.

At the time of writing, the only Asian state that is a party to the Hague Convention is Singapore. However, this paper argues that it is likely that other Asian states will join the Hague Convention in the not too distant future.

2) CHEN Wen, Nanjing Institute of Geography & Limnology, CAS, China

Title: Regional Integration in the Yangtze River Delta (YRD): A Path towards Fragmentation or Confederation?

Regional cooperation initiatives have significantly transformed the economic and spatial space in Chinese cities. However, few studies have examined spatial organization and mechanisms of regional integration in China. This study explores regional integration in the Yangtze River Delta within the context of globalization, decentralization and urbanization. The results demonstrate that the geographical process of regional integration in the YRD is characterized by the combined phenomena of economic integration and spatial agglomeration. The dominant characteristics of regional integration in the YRD have varied with different development and administrative levels. We find that the three driving forces - integrated transport and reforms, public services, and the new round of special policies – greatly affect the spatiotemporal patterns of regional integration. The findings of this research provide a handle not only for the development of regional integration theory but also for promoting integrated and transformative development of the YRD region.

3) HAMANAKA Shintaro, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan

Title: Membership Expansion of TPP: Will China Apply and Will the US Accept China?

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) was signed in early 2016 among twelve members from the Asia-Pacific region. One critical problem that determines the future impact of TPP on the global and regional economy is whether or not other countries in the region, particularly China, the

largest trading country in the region, will join it. While several commentators have made some observations regarding the future prospect of the TPP expansion, little scholarly analysis has been conducted, partly because of the methodological problem associated with the sensitivity of membership problems.

In order to go beyond mere speculations regarding a certain country's future TPP membership, in this paper, we will first try to generalize the question to eventually tackle a specific question. With a comparative analysis of a large number of RTAs regarding accession clause and actual change in membership, we can have a better understanding of the parameters of RTAs that are critical for membership expansion. The general framework enables us to conduct a systematic examination of specific membership expansion cases, such Chinese membership in TPP.

First, we will review the accession clause of FTAs in general. We will consider the general trend of RTA membership expansion and attempts to identify which type of RTAs and under which conditions RTAs tend to expand. Second, given such a background work, we will then move to the case of TPP. It is important to analyze the accession rules of TPP and how TPP negotiation parties expanded by the time it was concluded, to have some rough idea about the future of TPP. Finally, the paper will discuss the likelihood of Chinese membership in TPP.

4) SWASTININGTYAS, Theosa Dinar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The U.S.-China Rivalry Interaction in the Mekong Development

The Asia Pacific grows as a region with a dynamic economic growth, which becomes a key of global economic engine. Geopolitically speaking, the Asia Pacific simultaneously becomes an important region as a space for 'ripe of rivalry' between Washington and Beijing rivalry. The Mekong economic development is one of the examples for Sino-American rivalry interaction in the Asia Pacific region. Along with the growing economic capabilities, China has utilized it through infrastructure development aid towards Mekong region countries. The utilization of this aid makes Beijing, as the ascending power, tries to assert its 'paramount regional power' to be equally acknowledged with the U.S, as the existing status quo power. China with its longer and stronger economic engagement triggers the U.S to make an engagement moves as well with the Mekong countries. The translation of the U.S.' policy adjustment means that Washington, as the status quo power, will resist any equalization of status with China and try to keep China, as the ascending power, under its dominated unilateral hegemony sphere. In order to look deeper at the Sino-American rivalry interaction in the Mekong region, this paper will focus on answering the research question about how does the U.S – China characterize their

rivalry in Asia Pacific? And how have the U.S – China sought to attain greater influence in the Asia Pacific?. This paper gives suggestions regarding the Sino-American rivalry relations that can be characterized through three prominent elements; firstly, the divergent regional interest objectives of Beijing and Washington inside the regional power transition process contribute to make stability in the regions is getting more problematic. Secondly, the diffusion of utilizing the particular norms as the objective means also bestows the acceleration of the regional competition of major powers in the region between Washington and Beijing. Lastly, the searching for partnership and alliances through ASEAN and Japan as the institutional linkages presents the struggle for power balancing of the emerging power and preponderance power in the region.

Keywords: Mekong Development, US-China relations, International Political Economy, Hegemony, International Power Transition

Panel Session 22 (D203)

16:05 – 17:35

Title: Asia Pacific Region III

Chair: Professor LANGLEY, Raymond

1) NOVAK, Tamas, University of Applied Sciences, Hungary

Title: Inter-Regional Relations between Central Europe and the Asia Pacific Region Countries in Light of the Changing International Political and Power System: the Case of Indonesia and Taiwan

For several decades inter-regionalism was considered by the European Union as an opportunity to strengthen political and economic ties beyond Europe, to counter US hegemony and to promote a distinctively European mode of governance for the developing world. The European Union perceived itself as a model for effective and legitimate governance to be emulated by other countries and regions.

Most recently the Great Economic Crisis brought about a need to diversify trade and investment relations both in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. The 2008 economic crisis also signaled the intensification of global economic and political restructuring. Given this backdrop a new strategy has been developed in the Central European region. These countries have started to put an emphasis on the economic relations with Asia-Pacific by which they expect their economic and political room of maneuver to be broaden.

The main purpose of this paper is to identify the major trends that shape relations between the Central European and some of the Asia-Pacific countries in terms of trade and economic perspectives including investments. I analyse two case studies, Indonesia and Taiwan to explore the impact of the recent global dynamics. These two countries have a completely different international position, size and development level, but both are striving for improving trade and investment relations with regionally distant countries. These cases may serve as good examples to describe the obstacles preventing deeper cooperation as well as the opportunities that have opened up in the past 5-6 years.

2) YOUN Hyukjun, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Why Did Northern Limit Line become the Conflict Zone between the Two Koreas

From 1999, 5 naval battles between the two Koreas took place at the Northern Limit Line of the Yellow Sea. This wasn't the first time when the Koreas collided. The collisions took place during the 1960's and 1970's, around the NLL of West and East. However, after the 20 years of silence, the Yellow Sea suddenly became the sea of blood.

Existing articles and research from inside and outside of Korea have insisted that the main reason for the naval warfare to test North Korea's strategy of communizing Korea, or due to the internal leadership turmoil. However, the 5 naval clashes did not always happen during the DPRK's leadership turmoil. And moreover, even testing their strategy does not explain why the sea was chosen for battle grounds.

Rather, there was a report that caught my eye, by mentioning the importance of the fishery industry in the Yellow sea, especially as it relates to North Korea. Looking back in history, the fishing industry has had a connection to conflicts between the two Koreas. Even still, the fishing industry has no relation with the most recent ROKS Cheonan sinking and Yeonpyeong Bombardment. It was more directly related to the strategic importance of the NLL of Yellow sea, and development of DPRK Navy.

It might be hard to find a regional solution to the naval warfare of the West sea. However, by analyzing its causes and reasons, it will provide a chance to seek regional peace and peaceful talks between the two Koreas.

3) GONEN, Hakan, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Title: Japan's State Identity Challenges toward South Korea after the Pacification Process

"Trust" is the most frequently discussed issue among states in International Relations. The main reason is that it promotes a feeling of security for them, and prepares for the formation of stable regional environment. Building trust-based relations for states is also significant as it is based on the need to eliminate uncertainties around their self-identities. In the post-1965 period, Japan was able to build a basic trust mechanism with South Korea to eliminate uncertainties around it because the official relationships were set up to normalize bilateral diplomatic ties. Moreover, Japanese policy makers have formally announced that Japan would not be involved in Cold War policies and aggressive actions. However, whether and to what extent the self-narratives created by Japan have become relevant, politically sensitive and appropriate frameworks for the well-being of its relations with South Korea? This paper largely focuses on a systematic examination and analysis of Japan's self-narration in its relations with South Korea after the pacification process in 1965. It fundamentally intends to identify and unpack in a systematic way the self-narratives constructed by the Japanese policy makers in different discourses and policy projections toward South Korea, thus emphasizing to what extent the self-narration has induced bilateral social and political controversies and even crises. The paper argues that Japan's self-narration in the post-1965 period has resulted in some points of failure in elimination anxiety in bilateral relations and consequently incited social and political processes that reactivate a combination of disharmony between them.

4) BHATTARAI, Binod, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Title: Community Forestry and Poverty Reduction in Palpa District, Nepal

Community forest refers to the forest maintained and run by a group of people united by a community of interest. In other words, it the forest managed by local people and they have substantial role in decision making. Local people's participation in Community Forest, a case study of Raniban Community forest user group is a descriptive and analytical study. The study reveals not only the study about forest but also all affiliation with their socio-economic, geopolitical conduction about Palpa's Community forestry. The user group was mixture of various castes. The nature of data was both qualitative and quantitative. Primary data were collected from the questionnaire 2015 and secondary data from published and unpublished report and journals. The data analysis and presentation was on the basis of the nature of data. By using simple statistical tools to analyze those data, quantitative data were analyzed by using tables and for qualitative data using

description and explanation.

From this study we can draw out real sketch our Nepalese society where almost all the population depends upon agrarian society. Their day to day activity are agriculture, livestock, wage labor in golf countries even America, Europe and other developed country, similarly the participation in communal activity affected by age group mostly dominant by 30-40 years age group. Even though there were different strata of respondent literate, illiterate age group and male female and so on. The level of education status seems not encouraging because most of the respondent are literate rather than educated. Women participation in executive committee is very low. People's participation on group meeting during the presentation of operation plan is low; most of the local people are not familiar with the executive committee member.

Panel Session 23 (D204)

16:05 – 17:35

Title: Tourism / Community-Based Citation

Chair: Professor COOPER Malcolm.J.M

1) AKINYI, Metabel Miriam, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Sustainable Tourism through Community Based Approach: Case Study of Maasai Mara National Reserve - Kenya

The purpose of this study is the adoption of sustainable tourism through community based approach focusing on Maasai Mara National Reserve. It focuses on gaining understanding on the successes of the involvement of local community to the planning and implementation of sustainable tourism. The study will be guided by three objectives which are; the benefits of National Reserves (MMNR) to the communities through tourism, how policy planning and implementation enhance tourism sustainability and possible changes occurring in MMNR with the adoption of Community based Approach.

A descriptive research design will be adopted for the study as it will be efficient and accurate in obtaining information about the population. The target population for this study will be governments and conservation agencies, business and local community heads or their representatives in the selected communities. A total of 100 respondents will be interviewed. Primary data will be used in this study. This will be collected by use of structured questionnaires with both closed and open ended questions. Data obtained from the questionnaires will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. For descriptive

statistics, means, frequencies, percentages and standard deviation will be used, while correlation analysis and regression models will be the inferential statistics to be employed. Data will be analyzed by use of SPSS statistical package and presented in tables, figures and models.

- 2) SALEEM, Aslam, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka and AWANG, Khairil, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
Title: A Strategic Toolkit for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development (SRTD) in Developing Countries: Natural Interpretations from Sri Lanka

The contemporary world recognizes tourism as a linchpin of rural development to mitigate the socio-cultural, economic and environmental challenges. Tourism developmental interventions in rural landscapes are carried out by different sectors and with different ways to reach sustainable development through utilizing fragmented and fragile rural natural and cultural resources. A wide array of previous researchers and literatures envisage tourism as an ideal nontraditional source to regenerate declining rural economy while conserving cultural and natural landscapes. However, sustainable tourism ideals cannot be seen in real world of rural tourism authentically and consistently. The objective of this paper is to synthesize the sustainable rural tourism development process comprehensively. By means of the qualitative interpretative approach, a wide documental review and empirical investigation in naturalistic world of tourism development in rural Sri Lanka are used to comprehend the holistic view of SRTD process. The encapsulation of rich descriptive analysis elicits the key stakeholders and strategic tools for SRTD process. Merging key stakeholders and strategic tools through a comprehensive framework the study generates a strategic window for SRTD that would materialize the sustainable tourism ideals in real world of rural tourism development.

- 3) AWANG, Khairil, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia and MOHD SALEM, Mohd Aslam, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
Title: Sun, Sea, Sand and the Swiftlet: Perhentian Kecil, a Tropical Island Paradise

The hallmarks of many tropical island destinations are features associated with the sun, sea, and the sand or beaches. The consumptive behaviour of the tourists who patronized these islands is largely drawn along this line. The aim of this paper is to explore a potentially new natural tourism product on an island which traditionally continue to attract both international and domestic tourists because of the existence of the three 's'. This research is based on a qualitative approach whereby in-depth interviews and observation of sites formed the basis of

technics for data collection. Using the setting of Perhentian Kecil, a Malaysian island in the South China Sea, the paper focuses on swiftlets which inhabit some caves on the island. Edible swiftlet nests produced by bird species known as *Aerodramus fuciphagus* and *Aerodramus maximus* are highly sought after by ethnic Chinese due to their reputed recuperative properties. For some years these nests were harvested from caves along Perhentian Kecil's beaches. Results also indicate that many tourists were not aware of these caves. These caves were located along cliffs, small in size with narrow passages, thus accessing them would be very difficult. Moreover, the tourists were exclusively drawn to the sandy part of the beaches.

Keywords: Cave, Consumption, Edible bird nest, Swiftlet, Tropical island

4) WALKER, Therez, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Slow Tourism in Small Places

The Cittaslow (Slow City) movement represents an innovative alternative for tourism development in small places. This paper proposes that the Cittaslow initiative can create a new niche branding opportunity, promote sustainability, and lead to progressive policy implementations for small places.

The Cittaslow initiative began as a "grassroots" movement, with policies geared towards a model for sustainable local development and governance. With origins in Italy, the international network has grown significantly and now includes cities throughout Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

Cittaslow is not primarily concerned with tourism, but instead with local heritage, the environment and the social economy (Nilsson, Widarsson & Wirell, 2011). Nevertheless, the implementation of this model could contribute in realizing the practical implications of sustainable development theory, tourism development as well as its ability to address wider sustainability concerns. This research seeks to discover how three main areas may be impacted. These three areas are (1) Niche branding opportunity (2) Sustainable agriculture and linkage to the tourism industry (3) Policy and stakeholder cooperation.

Keywords: Cittaslow; sustainability; tourism; development; slow

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An observation of church attendance change of a Christian denomination in Japan
Yukawa Hirohisa, Seinan Gakuin University, Japan

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of Socio-Economic factors on church attendance of a Christian denomination in Japan.

Due to the progress of technology, it has been said that the demand of religion decreases or even disappears because religion includes, in some part, irrational ways of thinking (Secularization theory). However, the fact is that in developing countries in Africa and South America, church number is growing. Even in a developed country, the United States, the number of conservative churches, such as Pentecostal and evangelical, is growing. New immigrants' churches are growing, too. I suppose that church growth situation is different from each other country, or denomination.

One argues that the reason of decline of mainline churches in the United States is that education level of main line denomination's clergy goes high and their salary also goes high, and these pushed losing power of simple spread of gospel. However, since the beginning of missionary in the end of Edo era, clergy's education level has been high in Japan. It looks the situation of Christianity in Japan is quite different from other ecumenical churches in other countries.

Here, by using regression analysis, I found that increase of church attendance of some Christian ecumenical denomination has been positively influenced by GDP per capita (proxy of secularization) and education level of Japanese population.

Panel Session 24 (D205)

16:05—17:35

Title: Natural Resources and Environmental Security

Chair: Associate Professor YAMASHITA Hiromi

1) MEISTER, Christine, Editrix Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: Water Use Optimization in Siem Reap's Hospitality Sector

Rainfall in Cambodia is already a case of too much or too little, and climate change will likely exacerbate that. Development of hydropower projects in the upper Mekong have potential consequences to the surface water supply in the city of Siem Reap. With the booming tourism sector and its heavy groundwater demand in Siem Reap, the city's water table is sinking to the degree that wells must be dug deeper and at greater cost, and the famed Angkor Wat temples are threatened as the ground below them sinks. Without exploring alternative means of meeting water demand, the city of Siem Reap and its tourism industry faces an uncertain future.

One such potential alternative is rainwater collection and storage. Rainwater is safe for washing and flushing toilets and can be a means of flood control. Until now, there has been little incentive for hotels to curb groundwater abstraction from private wells. However, in light of increasing costs of abstraction as the water table sinks, there may be a financial incentive for hotels to apply rainwater collection and water efficiency technologies in their facilities.

This paper and presentation will lay out the rationale for advancing the development of rainwater collection and water efficiency technologies, and for targeting the hospitality sector for deployment of these technologies in Siem Reap. It will then describe the methodology for a forthcoming water usage assessment to take place in a targeted hotel in the city of Siem Reap, and explore the implications of a successful outcome.

2) ANDREW, Chee Tong Li, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and MAHICHI, Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Utilisation of Geothermal as Sustainable Energy Source: Comparative Study in Oita, Japan and Reykjavik, Iceland

One of the many natural assets Oita prefecture, Japan is famous for is its geothermal resources, especially in the Beppu region. Well-known for its hot springs, Oita attracts visitors not only from Japan, but all around the world.

However, in recent years, studies have been done on the region pointing towards a gradual decline in its geothermal resources due to improper management and increased usage. Thus, the question is to find out how Oita prefecture can fully utilize its geothermal resources in a sustainable way.

This comparative study will highlight the holistic analyses of the social, economical, political and environmental situation in Oita and Reykjavik, Iceland. Since, Iceland has a successful geothermal management and utilization system that can be implemented in Oita. The aim is to extract the best practices and development strategies for a sustainable geothermal industry that can be utilised in this region.

3) ASHARDIONO, Fitrio, Ritsumeikan Asia-Japan Research Organization, Japan and CASSIM, Monte, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Climate Change Adaptation for Uji Tea Cultivation: Deriving Bio-Climatic Indicators from Winegrape Terroir

In regards to the current rapidly changing climatic conditions, effects from these changes have become even more evident with an observed increase in the degree of intensity. Among the agriculture industries, tea cultivation and winegrape cultivation share many similar elements, especially on how both cultivation highly regard the importance of natural environmental conditions and traditional agriculture practices. These elements are seen as important elements that affect the final product characteristics, whereas both plants are highly sensitive towards changes in their micro-climatic condition. Terroir in Winegrape cultivation describes the relationship between the characteristics of an agricultural product with its cultivation origin. Uji Area as the oldest and most famous tea producing area in Japan, the reputation have been contributed by its terroir elements and on-going traditional agriculture practices. Based on these similarities, to further understand the influence of changing terroir elements towards the tea cultivation, bio-climatic indicators derived from winegrape cultivation could also be utilized for Uji Tea cultivation. Prior utilization, the terroir concept would have to be defined in Uji Area, which leads to the discovery of important terroir elements of Uji Tea cultivation through the utilization of small weather station capable of transmitting real-time bio-climatic measurements. It was also found that the tea growers in Uji Area to this day are still utilizing traditional tea cultivation practices to ensure the quality of the tea products. Bio-climatic indicators would have to be modified to complement these traditional cultivation methods to help tea growers making swift and optimal cultivation intervention to ensure the sustainability of Uji Area as a tea growing region.

Keywords: Bio-Climatic Indicators, Climatic Change, Terroir, Uji Tea, Weather Station

- 4) YAMASHITA Hiromi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and MIKAMI Naoyuki
Title: Social Perceptions towards Tidal Flat Restoration Projects: Learning from Case Study Research

Abstract:

Various tidal flat restoration projects have been conducted in recent years in an attempt to revitalize fish stocks, prepare for sea level rise or for mitigation purposes. Coastal wetland restoration projects, such as coastal realignment or re-flooding farmland, still represent a new concept. Due to the need for long-term social support and investment in such schemes, as well as avoiding potential conflict, it is becoming increasingly important to take into account the various perceptions that exist in the community.

At the moment, however, there are ambiguities surrounding: how various stakeholders perceive the 'benefits' and 'risks' of local restoration projects, and how the findings could make a contribution to future decision making and support for future tidal wetland restoration.

This presentation explores the patterns of social perceptions of the risks and benefits of tidal flat restoration projects in the existing research findings and discusses the potential contributions environmental sociological approaches could provide in making future analyses of perception studies more meaningful. This paper is part of a Japanese government-funded (grant-in-aid) research project looking at how the 'risks' and 'benefits' of tidal flat restoration projects are communicated and perceived by different stakeholders in case studies from Japan, the UK, the Netherlands and Malaysia (2015-2018).

Panel Session 25 (D208)

16:05 — 17:35

Title: Education in a Changing Regional Context III

Chair: Associate Professor BLACKWELL, James

- 1) SZABO, Gabriella, Fort Hays State University, USA and BABALOLA, Micky, Hiroshima University, Japan
Title: A Critical Review of Teaching Methods to Enhance Listening Comprehension and Pronunciation Skills of Elderly Students Taking English as a Second or Other Language

Since language teaching has moved towards comprehension-based approaches, listening has become an even more essential element in knowledgeable language performance, especially in terms of adult English as a Second Language classroom. The critical role of listening in

communication and language acquisition is still one of the least understood processes in language learning. Acquisition of pronunciation is a precondition of listening. However, in the case of elderly students with a first language that shows significantly different features compared to the target language or with problematic psychological profiles, feature certain teaching and learning patterns that prove to be challenging in terms of developing teaching and learning methods. This study examines the methodological, cognitive, and attitudinal characteristics of elderly learners of English as a Second Language, with regard to theoretical, observational and research data. The study also attempts to address the difficulties posed by such situations, allowing the notion that the theoretical framework provided merely a guide for an on-going learning process by applying different teaching methods.

2) GIGURUWA, Nishantha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: MyLearnSpace: A Multimodal User Centered Learning Space

Abstract

In the past decade, we have seen exciting developments of learning spaces mainly driven by user demographics, technology advancements, and economic pressure on higher education. Despite the trend to keep the students who are away from the lecture hall attached to focused discussions of subject matter via asynchronous means, classroom learning backed by advanced learning space tools is still a major need across all education systems. In that, a successful learning space must seriously consider contemporary study models that are essentially collaborative, often virtual, and sometimes geographically distant. This paper presents a unique learning space – MyLearnSpace - for effective blended education in classrooms, which has realized user centeredness by integrating multimodal contents, semantic meta-tagging, and enhanced content sharing.

MyLearnSpace takes multimodal input as the key to realize user centered learning space development, in which the benefits are equally applicable for multiple stakeholders involved in the process of education, namely, students, teachers, teaching assistants and mentors. Centered on students' digital notebook written using digital pens and smart papers, many different input elements such as iPhone images, reading materials, referenced web links, reports written by seniors, comments of mentors etc. are all combined semantically. In the backend of the system information validation and semantic linking is handled via micro-tasking crowdsourcing approach without harming the personal information of the users. The design system can be used to empower the student with a organized information space and support team, reduce teachers burden in making lecture notes and evaluation, as well as to use TAs efficiently.

Keywords: user centeredness, multimodal content, digital pens, crowdsourcing, MyLearnSpace

3) APPLE, Derrick, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: English Essay Student Support Systems

In this presentation, we will be looking at common support systems for essay writing available to students at universities and examine the role of the student, the teacher, and English resource centers, such as the SALC at APU. This presentation will layout the responsibilities of each person throughout the essay writing process and explain the view points of the learner, educator and the English assistance staff while offering suggestions which could improve the relationships of all three parties. This research was done via an interview based needs analysis survey involving teachers, students and staff. The goal was to have students produce a strong essay, the advantage was they had an ample amount of support from the teacher and English support center and yet the weakness was cooperation among the three groups of people. Much like a "Fire Triangle" states that a fire needs oxygen, heat and fuel in order to have a burning flame; a successful essay requires a well-synchronized balance of student motivation, teacher support and English resource center capability. This presentation will give educators the ability to guide their students towards help, provide the English resource center with detailed essay guidelines and improve the quality of the educator's available office hours.

Panel Session 26 (D209)

16:05 — 17:35

Title: Changes in Gender Roles II

Chair: Lecturer MORALES RAMA, Alejandro

1) VANLALTHANPUII, Mary, University of Calcutta, India

Title: The Changing Roles of Churchwomen in Mizoram: A Study of Presbyterian Church Synod

The British philanthropist Robert Arthington (1823-64) left a fortune that funded the evangelical work of the Baptist Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society. Arthington's bequest led to missionary work among the Mizo people beginning in 1901. Though the population of the Mizoram Presbyterian church includes several ethnic groups, it is mostly homogenous in culture and language, features that have made it possible for Mizos to preserve many of their ancient cultural traditions despite their conversion to Christianity. During the British colonial period, which ended in 1947, Welsh Christian and Baptist

missionaries evangelized among the Mizo people. Today almost 90 percent of Mizos belong to the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist church, or to one of the many indigenous Christian churches.

It is impossible to comment on the contemporary position of Mizoram Presbyterian Church women without first reflecting on their indigenous activities and status. Past representations of Bible Women and the challenges, they encountered under the strict rules of chieftain's paint them as nothing more than the appendages of men. These representations, I believe, are distortions of their actual roles and positions. Through their inspiration, the project 'Handful of rice,' beginning in 1906, became one of the most importance sources of income for the Presbyterian Church until today. Despite the fact, women cannot become Pastors or Elders, they contribute significant funds, become missionaries, and enforce the church's notions of proper roles for women and men. It is through informal politics that women gain and exercise power.

2) WOO Kuan Heong, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Title: The Changing Women's Role in the Ever-changing Era and the Entrenched Patriarchal Institutions

In the dynamic and ever-changing era, women's role has undergone significant changes in line with the pace of rapid development. However, until today, many still conceptualize issues and events that relate to human behavior along the lines of a gender-based socio-political construct which is mapped onto human biology. In other words, issues and events are always automatically categorized into the traditional socially constructed meaning of masculinities and femininities in terms of identities, norms and institutions. These identities, norms and institutions are always a major source of hierarchies and power. According to Verloo (2011), gendering is an ongoing active intervention by states and institutions to create and maintain sex categories as a primary way of signifying power. And, this way of "signifying power" is especially obvious in most Asia countries which practice patriarchal systems where the institutions' culture, rules and outcomes are modeled on male values that often inimical to women and fail to recognize women's contributions to the institutions. Both Malaysia and Japan have very entrenched patriarchal institutions. Women representation, equality and empowerment in various institutions of the countries have caused concern for some time. Using the theories of durability inequality, women empowerment framework, and representative bureaucracy, this paper investigates and evaluates the progress of gender equality through examining women's representation and the process of empowerment in

various institutions in Malaysia and Japan. The paper demonstrates that despite increased access to resources and participation in employment, women representation in various institutions remains insufficient, at higher levels especially. The paper argues that increasing women representation in various institutions at decision-making level would not only improve gender equality, it would enhance the quality of democracy of the countries, and also would sustain developments and growth as equality, growth and sustainability are inevitably go hand in hand with an increasingly global economy.

3) RAMIREZ, Jainah Jane, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Title: Neoliberal Globalization: Labor and Employment Conditions of Female Workers in Batam Export Processing Zone

Using Batam Island as a case study, this paper deals with neoliberal globalization and its implications on labor and working conditions of female workers in export processing zones.

Globalization, associated with the increase in foreign investment and exports, increases labor demand in foreign direct investment-intensive/export industries. True, globalization has brought prosperity to Batam, however as argued in this paper, such developments gave multinational corporations even more power to exploit female workers by means of cheap labor, and lack access to healthcare and education. On one side, the impact of neoliberal policies (deregulation, privatization, liberalization) depends on the institutional arrangements through which these policies are executed.

Panel Session 27 (D210)

16:05—17:35

Title: 地方再生・交流と言語・文化の変容—日本と韓国の場合—

Chair: 金 贊會 教授

日本語・英語で開催されます

パネルのアブストラクト

東アジアの活動ネットワークは、海峡や地域を越えて絶え間ない相互交流を通じて、地域間の多様な文化を再生、創成してきた。それは国家や民族の枠を超えて往来する有形のものだけではなく、無形の言語や文化も一緒に動き、それぞれ変容を遂げながら各国は独自の文化を作り上げてきた。本セッションでは、東アジアという各地域の枠を越えて交流を深めてきた日本と韓国を中心に、言語や文化、そして地方再生の問題をパネリストそれぞれの立場から問題提起をし、議論を深めたい。

1) 金 賛會 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 海峡をまたぐ伝承文化の国際比較—日韓の山椒太夫伝説とその変容—

アブストラクト: 「山椒太夫伝説」は、母子が大宰府天満宮に流罪となった父を訪ねて旅する途中、人買いの山椒太夫に売られ、酷使されるが、最後には目出度く再会を遂げるという内容である。この伝説は柳田國男の「山椒太夫考」以来、一般には森鷗外の小説化した筋がよく知られているが、海峡をまたぐ韓国にも存在している事実はまったく知られていない。本発表では日韓の「山椒太夫伝説」を具体的に比較検討し、「山椒太夫伝説」の伝承意義やその文化変容を文化交流史の視点から論じてみたい。

2) 劉 錫勳 高麗大学 (韓国)

Title: The Korean Wave: New Silk Road in the 21st Century

アブストラクト:

It's been over two decades since wave after wave of K-drama and K-pop hit many countries in Asia and other continents around the world. Sarang-i Mweokillae. 'What a labor of love!' was the first K-drama to hit China in 1997. And there came a series of K-dramas aired through diverse public broadcasting services in China and Japan first, and spread to adjacent countries in Asia and other continents later. This marks the first stage of Korean Wave (K-1). The second stage of Korean Wave (K-2) started in 2005 with the rise of popularity of K-pop stars and idol groups in foreign countries in diverse continents. The K-pop star Psy's Kangnam style (2013, 2,549,539,365 Youtube views as of April 2, 2016) had climaxed the wave to its pinnacle. Fever on K-drama and K-pop had guided people from all over the world into more substantial components of Korean culture such as Korean language and food in authentic Korean context and led them to experience and learn them overseas first and later in the institutions in Korea. This kind of direct interest and concern on more fundamental substance of Korean culture characterizes the third Korean wave (K-3) worldwide recently. The K-3 covers those aspects either in traditional or contemporary nature, such as movies, web-toons, web-dramas, food, fashion, cosmetics and plastic surgery, not necessarily limited to ordinary K-pop culture. The K-3 can be characterized in the increase of enrolment in Korean language program in Korea and eventually increase in the enrolment in the regular academic program in Korea (K-Study). In this presentation, I will briefly overview a developmental history of K-waves in the past few decades in both domestic and global context. Secondly, its strong interconnection with an increase of enrolment in Korean language program and regular academic program will be rather broadly discussed with relevant facts and data. Finally, the status-quo of Korean Wave will be critically evaluated and analyzed in the global context beyond the limit of nationality and ethnicity.

3) 李 丙起 韓国地方行政研究院 (韓国)

Title: 人口減少時代における地方自治団体の地方創生推進戦略の課題
—日本と韓国の地方自治団体の推進実態の比較—

アブストラクト:

人口減少は、人間の生老病死という個人別のライフスタイルから国力、経済、福祉、地方自治などまで、国家的役割とその機能全般に大きな影響を及ぼしている。日本と韓国の場合、人口の急激な減少により、社会や経済において様々な問題が起こるだけでなく、国家の存立問題とも関わっているという心配の声がある。このような観点から今回の発表では人口減少時代に対応するため、押し進めている地方再生関連の政策課題と方向性について比較分析を行いたい。

4) 金 仁恵 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: Korean Language Education for Immigrants: Interviewing Koreans as an Additional Means for Education and Integration

アブストラクト:

Learning the language and culture of Korea is vital when wanting to integrate immigrants into Korean society, which may eventually lead to harmonious coexistence. This presentation attempts to elucidate the contemporary Korean Language Education for immigrants living in Korea by analyzing Korean Language textbooks for immigrants. The exercise of interviewing native Koreans shall be raised as an indispensable component of KSL for immigrants.

Panel Session 28 (D211)

16:05—17:35

Title: Health and Communication

Chair: Assistant Professor CROYDON, Silvia

1) CROYDON, Silvia, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: Pre-Implantation Genetic Diagnosis in Japan: What Factors Account for Its Limited Application?

Japan is at the forefront of advances in biomedical research, having most recently discovered the iPS cells. Yet, it is conspicuous that on the policy level it is lagging significantly behind its European and American counterparts in allowing the use of such technologies in practice. This paper will examine the particular case of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) of embryos,

which gives prospective parents who are carriers of inheritable life-limiting conditions the option of transferring to the female's womb only embryos unaffected by the said condition.

Japan first performed PGD in 2004 – some two decades after this was initially achieved in Hammersmith Hospital in London. Moreover, since then and until June 2015 the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology approved the application of PGD in only 101 cases, and is still not recognizing it as a standard procedure. To put this into perspective, a single London hospital in a single year (Guy's Hospital, 2014-15) performed over three times as many cycles involving PGD (370 to be precise). A further comparison worth making is with Europe, where in 2008 alone, for instance, the number of PGD babies born was 1,169.

In this paper I will consider the social and political obstacles to Japan making the application of PGD more widespread. This should serve to inform us whether we could expect Japan to become a hub in the near future in in Asia where couples carries of severe conditions from not only Japan but also neighboring countries can seek high-quality treatment.

2) ROY, Devi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Title: The Growing Burden of Chronic Disease in India and Canada: A Comparative Study

The Indian government in recent years has taken bold steps to promote universal healthcare system. Like in 2005, the government launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to revive the public health system. But in Canada, the Canada Health Act was passed since 1984. Through this Act, the federal government ensures that the provinces and territories meet certain conditions, such as free and universal access to publicly insured health care.

Chronic diseases are the major cause of death and costing millions of premature deaths throughout the world. It reduced quality of life, loss of productivity, and increased hospitalization and health care costs in both the countries India and Canada. Chronic diseases can be prevented and manage like overweight, physical inactivity, poor eating habits, and smoking. For this, sustained programmes and supportive policies are needed to improve the quality of life. Chronic diseases are conditions, which are usually permanent, persist for a long duration, and require individuals to seek care over a lifetime. These conditions include hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases, stroke, chronic respiratory conditions, cancers, and endocrine diseases. Thus ,the proposed paper examines that there is growing burden of chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and depression in both developing and

developed countries like India and Canada. These diseases can sometimes be avoided or effectively managed through changes in individual behaviours.

3) KIM-WACHUTKA, Jackie, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Ethnic and Intergenerational Space: Multicultural Needs within Japan's Long-Term Care Insurance System for the Elderly

The Japanese government in April 2000 implemented the "long-term care insurance law" to improve the quality of health care services for an aging population. The focus was to alleviate the burden from family-based care systems to an integrated central and local welfare policy partially funded by the government. The new care system allowed home care and institutionalized services. The concept of "care management" encouraged the private sector to act as a service provider.

The enactment of this integrated system of long-term care mobilized Zainichi Korean residents, one of the largest ethnic minorities in Japan, for the benefit of their first generation parents. Zainichi women stood at the forefront petitioning the Japanese government to acknowledge their "cultural" needs that did not fit into a uniform and standardized Japanese system. Through women's groups in ethnic organizations, faith-based facilities, and community networks, Zainichi women became the representative voice speaking for the first generation.

The reality of aging and care needs of increasing numbers of foreign long-term residents has empowered younger generation immigrants to seek similar recognition within Japan's long-term care system.

This paper presents examples of NPOs for Zainichi Koreans, Japanese-orphan returnees from China, former Vietnamese refugees in Kobe and Nikkei Brazilians who have incorporated their "ethnic-cultural needs" within the care of their elderly. This paper argues that the narrative of "cultural needs" for the aging foreign long-term residents has added a multi-culturally integrative and inclusive dimension to Japan's long term care-insurance system, further broadening the discussion of a "multi-ethnic" Japan.

4) BOUNKHAM, Viengmany, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Constraints to the Expansion of Health Insurance in Lao PDR

This paper examines the planned expansion of the coverage of health insurance schemes in the Lao PDR. The purpose of the study is to identify the factors that impede the expansion of health insurance and whether or not co-payment for healthcare services should be introduced to improve the quality of care for insured people in the Lao PDR. The study applies qualitative methods after reviewing the existing relevant literature and documents, by interviewing key informants involved in the implementation of health insurance schemes in Lao PDR as well as providers of health services at various levels from the ministry down to the district level. The results of the study show that low capitation fees, overutilization of health services, unclear roles and mandates of institutions responsible for health insurance schemes, weak law enforcement, and low levels of social solidarity are crucial factors that have slowed the expansion of health insurance schemes in the Lao PDR. In regard to co-payment, concerned authorities have different perspectives on the introduction of co-payment; the health service providers' perspective is that co-payment is necessary to improve the quality of care and eliminate unnecessary health seeking behaviors. However, the view of health policy makers and health insurance managers is that co-payment should not be introduced in Laos at this point in time, because it may discourage people from joining health insurance schemes.

学部学生対象特別セッション (D213)

16:05－19:15

Chair: 清家 久美 教授

日本語開催。発表者の所属はすべて立命館アジア太平洋大学

1) 青山 きぬ

Title: 四国遍路における「信仰」とは -遍路者の語り分析における実態調査-

宗教学において、巡礼は民間信仰の一形態として位置づけられ（小池,1950）、ある目的や祈願が巡礼それ自体によって達成されるはずであるという信仰に基づく実践であると定義されている（高橋,1978）。巡礼者や接待者の内面に解釈学的にアプローチしたのが星野（2001）である。浅川（2008）は巡礼行為を時間・空間の移動や身体・精神の変容を伴うプロセスであるとしている。本研究では、巡礼研究として四国遍路で日本人がどのような「信仰」を持ち得るのかを考察することを目的としている。ここでは歩き遍路とバスツアー参加者を対象に、語り分析を用いる。「脱信仰告白」（星野,2001）を行いながらも宗教的文脈で経験を語る歩き遍路も、他の観光旅行では獲得できない「それなりの宗教的経

験」(門田,2013)を求め遍路を行うバスツアー参加者も、それぞれに「理想の遍路像」を生み出している。また、その遍路像や経験を語ることで、次に遍路へ出る人の中に新たな「理想の遍路像」を再生産させることになる。以上により遍路者が日常から切り離された聖なる空間において、どのような信仰に根ざした巡礼を行い、それが聖地においていかに表出しているのかが明らかになった。

2) 森 裕之介

Title: 日本における「政治離れ」の原因についての研究-2012年衆議院選挙の新聞記事のテキスト分析による

本研究は2012年の衆議院選挙に注目し、「政治離れ」の要因について朝日新聞と読売新聞という2大新聞の記事のテキスト分析によって明らかにすることを目的としている。方法としては、2012年衆議院選挙に関する両紙の記事を分析し、その変容と社会的背景との関連性を考察するという方法をとった。

まず「政治離れ」とは、政治参加の低下を意味するものである。政治参加とは政府や政策決定に影響を与えるべく行われる活動であり、最も広く用いられるのは投票行動であり、その為「政治離れ」は一般に投票率の低下を根拠とする。(参照：山田, 2016, pp. 2-4, pp. 72-74)。日本における低投票率は1990年代より問題として指摘され一時的な改善も見られたが、2012年の衆議院選挙において2009年の衆議院選挙から10%近く投票率が低下し、その後も投票率は低下傾向にある。

2012年衆議院選挙における「政治離れ」の要因は、政策重視の選挙が有効性を持たなかったことに伴う政治不信がもたらしたものだと考えられる。2003年の公選法改正以来、マニフェストは政党・候補者選択の指標として重視されてきた。2009年の民主党政権はこの文脈で誕生したが、財源確保の見込みの甘さなどによって、その6割程度は実現されなかった為、「マニフェストが必ずしも実現されない」という認識が働き、選挙において政策という争点が無意味化したことが、「政治離れ」を招いたのではないか。”

3) 塚越 悠太

Title: 津波常襲地における〈防災観念〉の実態と変容についての研究：宮城県気仙沼市を事例に

本研究は宮城県気仙沼市を対象に「近代以降、気仙沼の人々が海との関係においてどのように〈防災観念〉を形成し、またそれが変容してきたのか」を、質的調査を通じて明らかにする。気仙沼は明治以降に巨大津波が4度押し寄せた津波常襲地であるが、東日本大震災後の防潮堤計画に対して「海が見えること」を重視した住民が一様に反対の声を上げた。その背景に、水産業の盛んな風土やそれに根差した生活から人々が獲得した「制御の

対象ではない海」の感覚があると金菱（2013）は指摘する。災害のコントロールを前提に、自然科学や政策科学の見地から被害の最小化を志向する防災のあり方が十分に機能しない今日、このような地域社会の生活知に根差した〈防災観念〉を見出し、災害研究のなかで再価値化する必要がある。その上で環境社会学の中でも、当該地域の「生活」を多元的・重層的に理解し、そこに立脚して地域における環境との関係性の問い直しを図る生活環境主義の視点が有効である。しかし災害に関しては、琵琶湖沿岸の生活知を量的・質的に把握し、近代的な治水政策を批判しつつ県政での実践レベルにまで議論を展開した嘉田（2010）の研究があるが、津波常襲地における人々の生活や生業に注目し、防災を論じた研究は未だ見られない。したがって本研究は、気仙沼における〈防災観念〉を人々の語りやその生活や生業から見出し、再価値化することによって、災害をめぐる環境社会学の新たな試みとして位置付けることができよう。

4) 大本 紗衣

Title: 現代社会におけるスローフード運動についての一考察 - 〈スロー〉という時間意識に注目して-

本発表では、現代のスローフード運動における「スロー」の時間意識に着目し、スローフード運動がなぜ現代において顕著になっているのかを、社会学における消費社会論の観点から検討することを研究目的としている。ボードリヤールによれば、現代社会は大量のモノを記号的に消費する高度消費社会であるが、この消費社会はその物質的豊かさと同時に環境持続性の問題や南北格差を引き起こした。一方そうした消費社会を批判するスローフード運動は「おいしい・きれい・ただし」の理念から生物多様性や環境持続性、南北格差の解決を目指し、現在日本を含む世界に 1500 もの支部を持つ（確井・松宮 2013）。また、スローフード運動は辻（2001）が示すように現代資本主義社会における合理性ゆえの「速さ」への執着を「スロー」という時間意識をもって批判する点を特徴とする。しかしながら、辻が示す「スロー」は「速さ」の何を批判しているのか曖昧であり、その定義については理論的考察をもう少し加える必要がある。

間々田（2007）と真木（2012）の議論を踏まえた結果、「スロー」という時間意識は自己とモノ、他者、自然とのよりよい関係性を構築することを目的とする真物質主義的な価値観を持ち、それが真木の言う〈生きられる共時性〉の回復を図る意味を持つことが確かめられた。このことは現代におけるスローフード運動がスローという時間意識によって疎外されている人間の生命力や幸福につながる可能性を持つという点で顕著であることと結論づけた。

5) 宮川 浩人

Title: 現代日本社会における「社会問題化」のプロセスの一分析-「ひきこもり」言説の変遷から-

本研究の目的は、現代日本社会の「ひきこもり」問題がどのように「社会問題化」したのかを「ひきこもり」言説の変遷から明らかにすることである。数ある社会問題の中でも、「ひきこもり」問題は1990年代初頭から広く認知されるようになり（井出,2007）、2010年の内閣府調査で推定された69.6万人のひきこもり者はさらに増加傾向にある。加えて、この問題が日本固有であることから、「ひきこもり」現象は現代日本の文化・社会的特徴を表しているものであるとも言われている（内田,2010）。社会学での「ひきこもり」研究では、井出が強すぎる社会規範の内面化が規範からの逸脱を引き起こす問題であると述べ、山尾（2012）はこの規範の強すぎる内面化の原因を現代の若者を取り巻く「排除型社会」にあると述べている。これらの研究には、「ひきこもり」がなぜ「問題」であるとされているのかという前提的研究が見られない。そのため、これらの研究は客観的視点を欠き、現状問題とされていることを既存の理論に当てはめる試みばかりであり、そこから得られた解決策も問題の表層的解決にしか至らないと考える。そこで、本研究では「ひきこもり」そのものを対象とする前に、その研究の前提となるひきこもりの社会問題化の条件を明らかにする。分析の方法としては、1980年代からの社会問題化を限定するジャーナリズム（新聞を中心に）と政府、すなわち文科省を中心に公文書における「ひきこもり」の語られ方を年代順に整理し、どのように問題視されてきたのかを考察する。

6) 下田 勝一郎

Title: ロシア革命前後におけるウラジミール・イリッチ・レーニンの社会主義思想の再価値化の模索

本発表では、旧ソ連崩壊以後におけるV・I・レーニンの思想的特徴を明らかにし、レーニンの社会主義思想を再価値化することが目的である。旧ソ連崩壊後、日本におけるレーニン思想の先行研究として彼の生涯をまとめることなど批判的検討なしに評価したものが散見され、レーニンの思想的特徴を彼の言説を厳密に批判、考察した上で、再価値化されるものが少ない。中でも不破(1998)らは日本共産党という極めて政治的な視点からレーニンの暴力革命を批判するにとどまり、レーニンの言説を再検証することなく自らの政治的利益において現代的意義を否定するに過ぎなかった。また白井(2007)では、レーニン思想がマルクス主義思想の革命理論にある労働者階級は社会主義的意識を必ず持ち合わせないという理論的欠陥を指摘する。だが一方で革命意識を外部から労働者に注入する独自の革命党理論を提示し時代に適応させた点などが示しきれていない事を発表者が批判的に指摘したい部分である。レーニンの社会主義思想を帝政ロシアという特殊な歴史的背景と、彼が

受容したマルクス主義思想との比較からその特徴を見出すことで、その問題を明らかにする。方法としては、レーニンの社会主義思想を彼の著作である『何をなすべきか』というレーニン独自の革命党理論を再検討し、さらに『国家と革命』他を用いて、当時ロシアの歴史的背景を把握しながらマルクスの『資本論』との思想比較を通じた研究として、レーニン社会主義思想の再価値化を行なう。

7) 中野 香菜子

Title: 現代日本社会における〈身体〉への自傷行為としての摂食障害についての一考察

私たちの生は、私たちの〈身体〉とは切り離せない関係にあるにもかかわらず、デカルトに端を発する近代西洋哲学の潮流においては人間の〈身体〉とは精神の延長にすぎない従属物であり、それは何も語らないものであるとされてきた。しかし、人間の〈身体〉は他者とのコミュニケーションの媒介として、また身体装飾等を通して個々の人間が自らのアイデンティティを表現する場としての役割もある。加えて現代社会では、摂食障害や自傷行為、果ては自分で自分の生命を断つという自死に至るまで、人間の〈身体〉をめぐる様々な社会問題が起きている。その1つの原因として人が抱える生きづらさが挙げられるとするならば、なぜ人は〈精神〉の問題である生きづらさの解決を〈身体〉への攻撃を通して実現しようとするのか。現代日本社会においてこうした自分自身の〈身体〉への攻撃をする人々は何を訴えたいのか、それはどういった背景を持つ現象として私たちの前に存在しているのか。先行研究では〈身体〉への攻撃とその背景としての社会についての考察とこうした問いへの答えを模索したものは存在するが、それを多角的な視点からアプローチしたものは少ない。しかしながら、現代社会における〈身体〉の問題、その中でも摂食障害は社会問題化しており無視できるものではない。したがって本稿では、現代社会で現出する〈身体〉の問題として摂食障害を取りあげ、その背景を現象学的身体論や社会学、心理学など様々な視点から考察したい。

キーワード：身体論，摂食障害，アイデンティティ，ナルシシズム

8) 久保山 可奈子

Title: 市民運動としての「訴訟」に関する一考察 -六ヶ所村「核燃サイクル阻止1万人原告団」を対象として-

本稿の目的は、現代における市民運動の意思表示手段としての訴訟利用の実態把握とその限界、有効性を再考することである。近年、不満表明・現状の改善を希求する手段として法制度を利用する市民運動が観察できる。その傾向の理由は一般の運動が行政との議論・交渉の場の成立自体が困難化し、運動の機能が社会への問題提起に集約

される傾向にあること、そして市民運動による法制度利用は「社会運動による公共圏の形成を促進する触媒」として機能することにあると佐藤（1997）は述べる。法的手続きが開始されれば、見解が割れる相手との公共的な議論・交渉の場を相手の意思とは無関係に設立でき、社会に自分たちが「解決すべき問題」と考えている事柄を開示・問題提起できるというわけである。現在、市民運動の法制度利用の顕著な例は、訴訟である。佐藤は、訴訟は有効的だと判断するが、長谷川（2003）はそれを批判する。佐藤は、訴訟は手続きを行えば必ず公共的な議論・交渉の場を設立できることを主張する。一方で長谷川は、訴訟は運動者に高度な法廷で争うための専門知識が要求され、運動者は第三者である弁護士力を借りることになり、運動者の主体性が損なわれやすいと批判する。本稿では、佐藤、長谷川の主張を包括しうる「核燃サイクル阻止1万人原告団」を対象とする。現在まで多くの原子力施設の建設中止や運転差止めを訴え、かつこの運動構成員の多くが弁護士であるこの対象の把握を、他の訴訟運動団体との比較と、質的調査により試みる。（625字）

Special Session for Undergraduate Students I & II (D214)

16:05 – 19:15

Chair: Professor LEE Timothy and Professor ZHANG Wei-Bin

I (16:05-17:35)

1) DRIJONO, Sabila Duhita and LAM Yen Nhi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Importance - Performance Analysis of Students' Cultural Event

Abstract

Being an international university with a diverse multicultural environment, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) has been providing various opportunities for students to immerse themselves in a global learning experience. The annual event of “Multicultural Week” are planned and organized entirely by students, and are deemed to have provided a space for students to experience cultural exchange, intercultural communication and understanding as well as a platform to exercise students' leadership, teamwork, and professional skills.

This research assesses the effectiveness of Multicultural Weeks as a form of planned event, by putting an emphasis on the event planning and organizing, promotion of cultural diversity and professional skill development experienced by students involved in the organizing activity. Using Importance – Performance Analysis (IPA) method, the author used a quantitative survey with 98 cases to measure the importance of event planning elements and how it was performed in Multicultural Week events.

Four quadrants: “important but underperforming”, “not important yet underperforming”, “important and well performing”, and “not important yet well performing” were identified. Researchers recommend event management group to adopt a more practical approach to event marketing and budgeting. The outcome of the research s provide a feedback to future organizers of Multicultural Weeks and could further develop the organization of Multicultural Weeks as an active learning platform in APU.

2) TAKINANA, Anuantaeka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: University Students’ Perception of Sea Level Rise: Case Study of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

The study is about analyzing the perception and understanding of university students with regard to sea level rise. Is there an increased perception and understanding of the global issue of students in APU with exposure to a large international community? Do they become more informed through formal or informal forms of education? This study focuses on this theme and trys to find ways to understand how university students perception can be approached with a rising global issue of sea level rise.

3) LEE Hyunsung, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Teaching Method of Accurate Lenis Aspirated and Fortis Pronunciation for Korean Learners Based on Teaching Practice in APU

Second language (L2) is decided by its recognition and it depends not only how often the language is internationally used, but also there is more possibility to learn the language if it is commonly used in their adjacent country. Thus, Japanese has been treated as most common L2 for Koreans and Korean has been taken as an important second language for Japanese as well. The demand for learning Korean is invincibly increasing these days and it intends to have more increment not only for Japanese students but also for international students. APU has been constantly changed not only on their curriculum but variety of their students as well. So did, the student demographics of learning other languages than Japanese and English. There were yearly modifications of Korean learning environment all over the world and I believe I was able to see specifically in the APU. The main purpose of follow research is to suggest the general teaching method for pronounces between lines, aspirated and fortis based on in-school language sharing activity (Co-Korea in 2013/2014) lesson plans and its further research direction afterwards.

4) ZHONG Chen, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Poverty Alleviation in the Republic of Bangladesh:

The Necessity of Enhancing Partnership between the State Government and NGOs

In spite of the general trend of economic growth among South Asian countries, poverty is still a major issue in the region. Back to 2007, Bangladesh is the only South Asian country that has a worsen indicator in rural poverty. The voice of doubt towards government's ability in poverty reduction has not only raised awareness from international donors but also gathered more attention to the development of NGOs in the country. The question behind is how the state can improve its performance in poverty reduction when NGOs have gained a higher accountability and reputation in poverty alleviation projects, especially in the sphere of microfinance. This paper is dedicated to presenting general discussions regarding to the relation between poverty alleviation and governance in the case study of Bangladesh.

NGOs in Bangladesh have demonstrated their capacities in compensating for the disadvantages of the state in reducing poverty. However, NGOs could not replace the role of GOB (Government of Bangladesh) because the NGOs' functions require the recognition from the state. Furthermore, the government has a general influence on poverty reduction, which includes the implementation of land reform and the social welfare programs. In the case of microcredit projects, NGOs have put efforts on targeting specific vulnerable population and providing funding in a lower return rate. Therefore, government organizations in Bangladesh could improve their efficiency and output by learning experience from NGOs. Apart from complementary functions of the state and NGOs, they could also cooperate for decreasing dependency on foreign funding.

II (17:45-19:15)

1) FROEMERT, Sarika, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and MOHAMMED AZAD,

Mohammed Arshad, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Potential Framework to Ensure Sustainable Consumption in Countries that have a Growing Population; A Sustainable Based Perspective

Abstract

In this paper we want to explore Harvard Business School professor Clayton M. Christen's concepts of disruptive technology. In his 1997 best-selling book, "The Innovator's Dilemma," Christensen separates new technology into two categories: sustaining and disruptive. Sustaining technology relies on incremental improvements to an already established

technology. Disruptive technology lacks refinement, often has performance problems because it is new, appeals to a limited audience, and may not yet have a proven practical application. We want to use a qualitative approach in this research and try to understand the potential framework that ensures sustainable consumption in countries which has a growing population.

2) MARTUZA, Jareef Bin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Need for Institutions to Support Millennial Entrepreneurs: How Support for Millennial Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh can Help Mitigate the Economic Rent-Seeking Behavior from Bright Young Minds Engaging in Corruption

How can a nation expect to pursue sustainable development when the brightest minds has mostly aspired to get government jobs to make money through corruption? For the major part of the 20th century, people with a legitimate education Bangladesh aspired to secure jobs in the public sector (Khan, 2014); but what started as a tool for gaining job security, resulted in an opportunity to abuse power and make money through corruption. Obviously people engaged in corruption do not create economic value; they drain the economy by not only through not creating adequate value for the economy, but also robbing the value created by others. For the primarily uneducated sector, the micro-credit scheme introduced by Dr. Mohammad Yunus helped them overcome poverty through financial independence. However, with the literacy rate of the population being on the rise and emergence of the educated middle class who want to succeed, there is a growing need for institutions to support the development of Millennials with entrepreneurial mindsets to transform them into valued contributors of the economy rather than using their talents for making quick money through corruption. Drawing on the research by Chowdhury (2007) on the constraints of entrepreneurial constraints in Bangladesh, this paper would intends to address the need for having adequate supporting institutions in Bangladesh to help the Millennials with an entrepreneurial mindset to use their talents for good and flourish in creating value for the society at the same time.

Key words: corruption, rent-seeking behavior, Millennials, supporting institutions, entrepreneurs, creating value

3) ROJAS, Alpheus Shem, University of the Philippines Mindanao, Philippines

Title: Liling: Red Ant Infestation and Folk Initiatives on Small-scale Coffee Bean Farms in Davao Province

Coffee farming is a common livelihood among rural communities in the Philippines. This aims to produce high quality Robusta coffee grains. Folk knowledge of coffee bean growing that was passed through generations such as pruning, planting tree shades, and using decomposed leaves as fertilizers are commonly employed to obtain high yield coffee produce. The data were gathered through ethnographic research, stratified sampling, key informant interviews, participant-observation, chain referrals, and audio visual recordings. Coffee farmers from parts of a local community in Davao province, southern Philippines have accounted for ants infestation since late 1990's until present. In effect, coffee farmers have tried ways to control these ants and resulted to applying insecticides on infected coffee plants. Findings show that coffee farmers need to innovate their ways of growing coffee. They consider these ants as sapient and very destructive creatures that dwell upon their coffee farms since according to them it has reduced their yield up to 60 percent. Coffee farmers have considered coffee farming as good High yield crop. Local knowledge, while highly valuable, is apparently insufficient to adapt and has fallen short on its efficiency in controlling these ants. This study claims coffee farms with red ants infestation led to low yield for farmers and low income for coffee workers and so far local ways of controlling failed to deliver results. Therefore, coffee farmers should have intervention and help from local plant bureaus which they currently do not receive. Recovery from production loss will help local farming communities in a poor country attain sustainable economic growth.

4) LAPAYAG, Chrisalfred, University of the Philippines Mindanao, Philippines

Title: Land and Law: Exploring Land Legalization and Rights of Indigeneous Groups in Southern Philippines

A number of indigenous groups in the Philippines have little to no knowledge about their legal rights, especially those that pertain to their ancestral lands. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) is an act that stipulates their right to govern their ancestral domain. Land, among other things, is arguably the most significant property to indigenous peoples. However, due to varying types of constraints, there are some groups and individuals that are uninformed of their rights and their possible consequences, who sold their land in order to have easier and quicker access to financial resources. Meanwhile, others kept their lands but they do not know their rights and privileges to protect them. This study presents case studies from an indigenous

community in Samal island in the Davao province, Southern Philippines. Specifically, it aims to examine their concepts of “land” and its significance to their lives, their current knowledge on the IPRA and the rights it entails, and their access to legal services that ensure their land security. The data were gathered through an ethnographic research that involved key informant interviews using purposive and chain referral sampling and participant-observation. It is argued here that the role of the state, specifically the local government unit, is crucial in promoting awareness of their rights and in helping them gain access to legal services. The actual presence of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples through an establishment of an office in the island is one necessary step in improving their recent situation.

Panel Session 29 (D201)

17:45 – 19:15

Title: Technology and Innovation: Banking Industry

Chair: Assistant Professor NAKAJIMA Katsushi

1) CHIU, Candy, Keimyung University, Korea and CHIU, Jason, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Trust as Antecedent, Mediating, and Consequence of Online Banking System Adoption: A Proposed Model

Several studies suggest that consumers have not adopted online banking system in the same degree primarily because of online trust related issues. It is a long-term barrier for realizing the potentials of B2C banking innovations. However, current literature relating to trust in online banking arguably falls short in at least two areas. First, lack of comprehensive study detailing the stages of trust, antecedents, and consequences to understand consumers trust pattern on self-service technologies. Second, most prior studies focus only on the general concept and effect of trust on consumer behavioral intention, adoption decision, and utilization of innovations. This study tries to fill these gaps by systematically analyzing online trust based on behavioral adoption models and technology acceptance theories as a fundamental prerequisite of B2C relationship, leading to the positive adoption of innovation.

2) HASAN, A K M Kamrul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Banking Regulation in the Context of Basel Accord: An Empirical Analysis of Bangladesh Banking Industry

Banking regulation is a key element for financial stability and soundness in any economy. Capital regulation or Basel accord is considered as an effective tool for measuring banking industry's risk appetite. The implementation of Basel III in Bangladesh is ongoing and scheduled to be at full implementation in January 2020. Total 56.4% of banking assets are concentrated with top 10 banks (as on December 2015) and overall NPL ratio in the banking sector stood at 8.8% during the same period. According to recent Bangladesh Bank (BB) report, the aggregate banking sector capital to risk weighted ratio (CRAR) stood at 10.8 % at the end of December 2015 while the minimum CRAR is 10% and total nine (9) banks CRAR was below 10%. Additionally, thirteen (13) banks are failed to keep minimum capital ratio at the end of first quarter of 2016. This paper illustrates how Basel III implementation will impacts the banking industry of Bangladesh. Is the transition of Basel II to Basel III accord is timely and wise decision for banking industry of Bangladesh? Is Capital regulation is the only resort for Banking regulation and soundness? This paper critically analyses these most recently dicussed issues in the financial sector in Bangladesh and also finds the strategies for implementing Basel III more successfully in the banking industry. This study will contribute to understand the Basel implementation process in Bangladesh and also will provide some new policies which might be useful to the regulatory authorities to implement the Basel III more effectively.

3) MEESOMBOONPOONSUK, Suwannarat, Thammasat University, Thailand

Title: Banking Reform in CLV Countries: Asia's Achilles' Heel?

The rapid growth in emerging markets, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam, (or CLV countries), have attracted lots of foreign investment from both intra- and extra-ASEAN. Investments to CLV countries mainly come from ASEAN, China, the Republic of Korea and other Asian economies. Their relationships are symbiotic and it means that the fundamental health of a country's financial sector is related with regional economic stability. The world glimpsed Asian financial crisis and European sovereign debt crisis before and the contagion effects from both crises were large. Since the banking system plays significant roles in supporting the stabilization of the macro economy and unfolding of a financial crisis, soundness of CLV's banking system is very important. CLV's economic and political backgrounds are quite similar. Their once centrally planned economies are still in transition to market-oriented system. Although their trades have been increasingly liberalized, their banking sectors are not opened

as much as they should be. The reforms of their banking sector are always gradual and continually safeguarding. This paper takes stock of the banking reform in CLV countries after the Asian financial crisis in order to reflect the progress of their financial development. The paper discusses first CLV's overall banking system condition and their banking system risk exposures. The paper addresses two legitimate questions; (1) whether tradeoffs between economic growth and economic stability can emerge or not, and (2) whether the risks discovered could possibly pose any threat to the economic stability of ASEAN or even of Asia.

Panel Session 30 (D202)

17:45 – 19:15

Title: Economics and Finance in a Competitive, Changing Business Environment I

Chair: Professor NATSUDA Kaoru

1) TULASOMBAT, Sirikul and CHUCHUEN, Chat, Maejo University, Thailand

Title: Financial Management for Organic Agribusiness of SMEs in Chiang Mai, Thailand

This paper examines the financial management in financing, investing and capital structure of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Thai organic agribusiness. It utilizes information from an enterprise survey in 2016 covering various SMEs in organic agribusiness. The results indicate financing of SMEs in organic agribusiness from external and internal sources such as borrow from financial instruments, their own capitals, and financial support from the government. In addition, investing of SMEs in organic agribusiness invest in current assets and fix assets. The last, capital structure of SMEs in organic agribusiness indicate business risk, tax position, financial flexibility and managerial conservatism or aggressiveness. The author expects to find the best way to reduce risk in order to reflect good performance and the value of SMEs in organic agribusiness.

Keywords: Financial Management, Organic Agribusiness, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Capital Structure, Business Risk

2) CHUCHUEN, Chat and TULASOMBAT, Sirikul, Maejo University, Thailand

Title: The Adoption of Information System for Organic Agricultural Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Chiang Mai

The adoption of Information system in worldwide organizations has been dramatically increased every year. There have been various factors making the IS adoption process

successful, especially, for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) which have applied different techniques than those of more-complex-structured firms. Thai government has set up plan to ensure the sustainable growth of small medium enterprises and start-up realizing that the robust growth of SMEs and start-up firms will reflect to economics sustainability. This study demonstrates factors affecting the adoption of information system process in Thai organic SMEs in Chiang Mai by utilizing technology acceptant model (TAM) and theory of reasoned action (TRA), i.e., ease of use (EOU), usefulness, user attitude, and social normative. Hence, the objective of this study is to examine the relationship among TAM factors, TRA factors, intention to adoption and user satisfaction. The research contribution can be used to improve understanding in information system adoption process. Finally, the result will assist SMEs in the adopting of information system in their organization efficiently.

3) SUMRITSAKUN, Chaiyot, Maejo University, Thailand and SUDSOMBOON, Seerungrat, Mahasarakam Business School, Thailand
Title: The Influence of Modern Accounting System on Organization Management Efficiency: Case Study of SMEs in Thailand

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of modern accounting system on organization management efficiency. A modern accounting system consists of fast accounting proceses, increasing functionality, better external reporting, and real-time reporting. Using the resource-based view of the firm perspective, modern accounting system is one of the important firm resources that can help a firm transform a shot-run competitive advantage into a sustained competitive advantage by improve organization management efficiency. The data is collected from SMEs in Thailand via mail. The results of OLS regression reveal that all dimensions of modern accounting have positively effect on organization management efficiency. Contributions, suggestions for future research and conclusions are presented.

Panel Session 31 (D203)

17:45—19:15

Title: Peace Studies

Chair: Professor SHAW, Victor

1) UESUGI Yuji, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Challenges of Hybrid Peacebuilding in Asia

It is considered to be effective to seek a hybrid of the international community's efforts and local community's efforts in peacebuilding. This is a main argument of so-called 'hybrid peace' presented by Roger Mac Ginty and Oliver Richmond. This study explores, critically, the validity of their argument in the context peacebuilding in Asia in countries such as the Philippines (Bangsamoro), Indonesia (Aceh), Thailand (Patani), Timor-Leste, and Nepal. It examines the details of hybridity between the externals and the locals in these cases to illustrate dominant patterns of hybrid peacebuilding in Asia. So far, the focus of 'hybrid peace' debate revolved around the efforts of the international community and their frictions with local values, institutions, and stakeholders. In this study, the dynamics amongst local stakeholders and their interplay with the external actors will be analyzed. By so doing, it seeks to contribute to the discussion of hybrid peacebuilding.

2) SHAW, Victor, California State University-Northridge, USA

Title: Crime and Social Control: Civil Penetration and International Synchronization across Asia and the Pacific

Along with the increase in cross-border criminality as well as the expanding international cooperation in criminal justice responses, there is a growing reciprocity in ideas about social control among countries around the world. Civil penetration in Asia and the Pacific draw benefits not only from the internationalization of trade, labor, and media, but also the localization of race, ethnicity, and nationality.

For example, the acquittal of an American homeowner who killed a Japanese exchange student at his doorway caused nationwide surprise and anger in Japan. The Japanese reaction may have had a bearing on the civil lawsuit in which the parents of the slain student were awarded monetary compensations. The media blitz in Taiwan on the killings of a Taiwanese businessman's mistress and illegitimate child in the United States by his wife may affect many Taiwanese in their perceptions of social order, public safety, and criminal justice on American

soil. So also may the extensive coverage by ethnic Chinese media in the United States of the abduction and murder of a famous actress's daughter in Taiwan influence the attitude of many Chinese Americans toward crime and social control on their home island. The sentencing of an American teenager to caning in Singapore brought about the intervention of the United States President. These and many other cases illustrate how civil penetration takes place in crime and social control across Asia and the Pacific.

This paper divides into three parts. Part I examines the world context in which responses to crime become not only national but also international. Part II compares national and international sides with regard to their respective ideological view, moral approach, and pragmatic measure. Part III looks into the future for synthesis and integration in policy and action.

3) HAYAT, Ghadda, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: China-Japan Rivalry over the Middle East

Sino-Japanese relationship with the Middle East goes back in history. Due to their economic interests; both countries started their relations with the Middle East at an early age. China and Japan share common interests in exporting their products into the region's rich market, and importing the region's large oil volume. However, those shared interests have led the two to engage in a regional rivalry over energy resources. Toichi (2006) explains the two's rivalry as a clear intensified competition that aims to secure oil and gas shares in the Middle East market. China's influence has been comparatively growing in energy area. According to Graham (2016), China has replaced Japan as the Middle East's second largest crude oil importer and seventh biggest trading partner. As a react to that rising influence; Japan has intensified its engagement in the Middle East region. Pollock (2016) explicated how Abe's administration has been trying to establish a defined economic stand in order to ensure that Japan's position is known even with China's presence in the region. Sino-Japanese rivalry have extended to reach politics, infrastructure, culture, education and even religion dimensions in the Middle East region.

This paper aims to investigate the political, economic, and people-to-people dimensions of the Sino-Japanese rivalry in the Middle East. By tracking their engagement in the region, analyzing the past and current development, and presenting findings regarding the developments that led and shaped their rivalry; this paper attempts to answer the question of: Why did Sino-Japanese engage in a Middle East rivalry?

Panel Session 32 (D204)

17:45 – 19:15

Title: Sustainable Tourism for Economic Development

Chair: Associate Professor CORTEZ, Michael Angelo A.

Panel Abstract

Sustainable tourism plays an important role in the development of countries by considering the impact on the environment, understanding of local communities, and generating livelihood and future employment for people. This panel tackles components of tourism aside from the usual eco and nature tourism but significantly matters to developed and developing countries alike, such as poverty alleviation, appreciation of local culture through heritage tourism and a recent dimension of medical tourism. With these themes in consideration, the panel highlights the distinct needs of host communities and destinations with the needs and characteristics of tourists.

1) CORTEZ, Michael Angelo A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Heritage Tourism Development Opportunities for the Philippines

Abstract

Among the key variables for consideration in heritage tourism are the personal characteristics, site attributes, awareness, perceptions and behavior before and after a tour. With these in consideration, I benchmark heritage tourism practices in Europe, Japan and Australia and point to the potentials for heritage tourism development in the Philippines.

Heritage tourism is seen to promote employment, develop businesses, enhance property values, and generate revenues for local governments while preserving a community's unique character and identity.

Meanwhile, there are challenges that need to be addressed such as: community participation and ownership, harmony and interdependencies between community and tourism goals, environmental carrying capacity, sustainability of the resource base, planning and marketing built heritage.

The listed opportunities for the Philippine heritage tourism include: cockfighting tours, slum tours, cemetery tours, historical, religious, and culinary. These appeal to the type of tourists who have a deeper appreciation beyond the Philippine's eco-tourism.

2) RIVERA, John Paolo R., Asian Institute of Management Center for Tourism, Philippines
Title: Poverty Alleviation through Sustainable Tourism Development

Abstract

The travel and tourism (T&T) industry has become a major contributor to economic growth and development in most economies across the globe (World Travel & Tourism Council [WTTC], 2014). The industry has significantly increased its gross value added (GVA) to the wellbeing of stakeholders through its direct economic impacts; and indirect and induced impacts to its forwards and backward linkages. As such, according to Roe (2001), the T&T evolved into the world's largest industries, generating approximately 11 percent of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), providing 200 million job opportunities, and transporting nearly 700 million international travellers annually. These contributions reflect the economic activity generated by complimentary industries such as hotels and accommodations, restaurants, leisure enterprises, travel agents, airlines, and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services) directly utilized by tourists. By 2024, T&T will account for 126,257,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.0% annually over the next decade. The direct contribution of T&T to GDP is expected to grow by 4.2 percent annually to USD 3,379.3 billion (3.1% of GDP) by 2024 (WTTC, 2014).

As defined by the WTTC (2014), the direct contribution of T&T to GDP reflects the internal spending on T&T, which pertains to the total spending within a particular economy on T&T by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes. This also includes government spending on T&T services directly linked to visitors – cultural and recreational. Meanwhile, the indirect contribution includes the effect of the investment activities of the industries that support T&T. These activities include: (1) purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels; (2) government collective spending (tourism marketing and promotion); (3) collective contribution of resort area security services, resort area sanitation services; and (4) domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists such as purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents. All of which makes the T&T industry boom at a rapid pace.

Hence, the T&T industry has an overwhelming and irreversible effect on many destination areas (Curtin & Busby, 1999). As the demand for new destinations increases, stakeholders are compelled to engage in continuous development of their tourism products to be aligned with the emerging trends and growth of this extensive industry. Despite this, developing economies still have a minority share of the international tourism market – reported by Roe (2001) at 30

percent. However, their share is increasing at an average rate of 9.5 percent annually since 1960 compared to 4.6 percent worldwide.

With all these macroeconomic impacts of T&T, it is interesting to investigate whether these trickle-down to create improvements in the standard of living – how does tourism promotes poverty alleviation? This has been one of the calls of the 1999 meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development wherein governments, as cited by Roe (2001), are urged to “maximize the potential of tourism for eradicating poverty by developing appropriate strategies in cooperation with all major groups, indigenous and local communities.” Therefore, in this study, I would be touching on the area of pro-poor tourism, which is “tourism that generates net benefits for the poor” Roe (2001).

3) PARDO, Phillip Dean, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Medical Tourism in the Americas

Abstract

A selection of countries as case studies is all that is possible in relation to this huge origin and destination market, but the research covers the main issues and trends. Perhaps the best place to begin is with the USA, given that it can be characterized as the country that, through its selective and highly expensive approach to medicine, and its relatively unhealthy though rich population, has probably contributed most in recent years to the rise of international travel for medical reasons. But first, some general observations and statistics relating to the region as a whole are discussed.

Medical tourism as has been mentioned numerous times in previous chapters is not new but what happened in the early 90's with the advent of the Internet was truly novel and for most medical practitioners quite unexpected and at first difficult to accept. Some however embraced it... this is the story of one Doctor practicing in Belgium who saw the potential of the web and instead of bowing to the perceived threat embraced its full potential from day one. By looking at the effects of the internet on Medical Tourism using a SWOT analysis from the 1993 first use of websites, we try to map the evolution of the use of the web for the growth of the globalization of the delivery of medicine.

Panel Session 33 (D205)

17:45—19:15

Title: Technology and Innovation (IT)

Chair: Professor BAHAU, Simon Peter

1) GUNARTO, Hary, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: E-Society Challenges: IoT Devices, Smart Media and Smart Information Services

Internet of Things (IoT) or Internet of Everything (IoE) is a new emerging technology of digital devices such as smartphones, smart watches, glasses and wearable devices, smart TVs, home appliances, smart vehicles, buildings, roads and traffic supporting smart cities, etc. which has been estimated to reach 50 billion of units by 2020. IoT connects any object/things, human and even animals through Internet combined with electronics hardware, software, big database, sensors, transducers, etc. and enable all these objects to collect, send and exchange data.

IoT opens passage to new revolutions of computing to create smart media service that allows people and things to be connected at any time, from anywhere in a very convenient, fast and accurate ways. For example, using sensors and digital devices linked to Internet, Google map and waze.com allow people to check real-time traffic conditions in any city around the world using their smartphones. Other real time video/camera and flight radar information were also reported today and available through free websites.

This paper presents and discusses various IoT technology and architecture to offer government with information for its citizen. Recently there are problems in providing media services to our 7.4 billion world residents. To continue serving our e-Society worldwide, we need to develop smart systems and make an optimal use of resources. Through smart government projects, we can enable city planners to control and monitor smart devices through internet, while maintaining information security and privacy and other related social and technological issues.

2) KIEWWATH, Natdanai, Maejo University, Thailand

Title: Geographical Estimation of Longan Growing Area by Utilizing Satellite Image: Longan Orchard in Chiang Mai

Longan has been one of the five key commercial fruits of Thailand for many decades, especially in the Northern part of the country. One of the economic problems of growing longan has been the over-supply of longan in the market which has brought down the price. Therefore,

the comprehension of supply would lead to the profitable growing plan for longan farmers. This paper attempts to utilize satellite photograph to estimate the growing longan area in the north of Thailand hoping to be able to visualize the growing geographical area. The process of this study has taken the data from Landsat-8 Satellite and then categorized the images by remote sensing technique- QGIS application. Such technique would interpret image into the understand form whether such area is growing longan or not and in how many acres. The data was collected during January 2016 and this is cross-sectional. The data can be done anytime during the year as data was read by the color of longan leaves. The image has captured all the area in Chiang Mai Province, as it is well known that longan has been grown the most in this area. The categorization was based on color signature of longan by sensor receptor via temporal characteristic. One area of longan growing was selected and tested for accuracy. It is found that longan area has its own pattern and was proved to be 80% accurate- acceptable level. The implication of the result would assist the government in setting up related-supporting policy and longan farmer in planning the growing to ensure the size of supply. The success of this paper would expand to explore longan growing in the other part of Thailand.

3) ROSE, John A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Engineering a Tunable Molecular Thermal Band-Pass Filter

The engineering of biopolymer partner-folds that exist in competitive equilibrium with the native fold to produce exotic behaviors remains a relatively unexplored area in micro and nanotechnology. In previous work, we proposed, modeled, and experimentally validated a temperature sensitive single-molecule DNA nanodevice that operates by harnessing a partner fold to implement a thermal band-pass filter. Due to its characteristic hill-shaped efficiency profile, which differs from the S-shaped melting curves of DNA hairpins, this device could be used to control the behaviors of other molecular machines and reactions, and thus represents a promising biotechnological advance. Accordingly, in this study, closed-form expressions for the device peak temperature and width are derived, and the predicted functional behaviors are clarified and harnessed to construct an algorithm for targeted device design. Algorithm effectiveness is validated via production of a target filter with desired characteristics, with detailed simulations of device behavior. For detailed study results, readers are directed to: (1) J. A. Rose, K. Komiya, S. Kobayashi, "Engineering multistate DNA molecules: a tunable thermal band-pass filter," *Micro & Nano Letters* (Accepted, July 17, 2016; DOI: 10.1049/mnl.2016.0345; e-publication date: Aug 03, 2016), and (2) Rose J.A., Komiya K.: 'Analysis and Design of a Single-Molecule DNA Nanodevice for Thermal Band-Pass Filters', 2016, in Proc. 11th IEEE Ann. Int'l Conf. on Nano/Micro Engineered and Molecular Systems (NEMS).

Panel Session 34 (D208)

17:45—19:15

Title: Pedagogical Issues and Methodological Creativeness

Chair: Lecturer LARKING, Malcolm

1) PROGLER, Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and NGUYEN, Nhu Ngoc,
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Limitations Breed Creativity: Cultivating Interdisciplinarity and Visual Literacy through
the Humanities and Social Sciences in University Teaching

Given the ongoing transformations in higher education, emerging limitations--speed, cost and globalization--are impacting university teaching and driving learners towards electronic devices for knowledge and qualifications. These limitations, often seen as destructive, challenge the physical and text-based approach to teaching and learning where utility and practicality are increasingly prioritized. While not dismissing or undermining them, the authors' experience in teaching humanities and social sciences in a regional international university suggests that such limitations can be beneficial by inspiring more creative approaches, namely cultivating interdisciplinarity and visual literacy. The former captures the multidimensional nature of social and cultural issues by teaching relevant concepts from different disciplines and contexts, while the latter structures a film-centered method of lecture delivery complemented by chalkboard art, because unlike text they encourage multilayered interpretations. The paper describes the development and delivery of courses on history, education and religion, and in effect explores the power of interdisciplinarity and visual literacy to transcend said limitations. By reflecting and highlighting the flexibility of understanding beyond texts and specific academic discourses, the paper concludes that the practice of interdisciplinarity and visual literacy strikes a balance between formal and informal learning, between informing and entertaining, and between the rosy and dark sides of educating young generations.

Keywords: higher education, changing contexts, academic limitations, interdisciplinarity, visual literacy, humanities, social sciences

2) BLACKWELL, James, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Transforming the Way We Lecture

In keeping with the theme of the 14th Asia Pacific Conference, this presentation considers whether changes in educational pedagogy will lead to improvements in the sharing of

knowledge in higher education. More specifically, it considers the relevance and efficacy of a method of instruction which has long been central to tertiary-level education internationally: the academic lecture. In most university courses, lectures function as the primary mode of imparting knowledge to students. Yet lectures are arguably one of the least efficient methods of delivering knowledge due to their length, complexity and mode of delivery. Additionally and in recent years, an increasing number of universities in the Asia Pacific have started offering lectures in English, and the ability to comprehend English-medium lectures has become an important benchmark for many students from non-English speaking cultures who are seeking an international education. With this background in mind, this presentation reports on a case study involving 5 non-native speakers of English who were enrolled in an English-medium lecture in the social sciences during the 2016 academic year at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Japan. It reports on the methodology employed to analyze and diagnose issues with comprehension of lecture content and, based on the findings, proposes innovations that can be deployed by lecturers to improve audience comprehension when delivering lectures to students of varying levels of fluency in English. The presentation will conclude by proposing that changes in educational pedagogy can and should play a key role in shaping the future of international education in the Asia Pacific region and beyond.

3) STRABLE, Douglas, Royal Roads University, Canada

Title: Engaging Japanese University Students with Online Learning

Education is one way to enrich societies and lives but education in Asia today is also changing, with more diversity in the classrooms and a focus on active learning. Not only do we have classes with people from different countries, we also have students of different age groups. Lecture style teaching methods which were satisfactory a few years ago no longer seem motivate students and providing challenges to post secondary education. The principle of universal design for learning (UDL) can help provide guidance. UDL reminds us that everyone learns differently and instruction needs to be presented in different ways. (Center for Applied Special Technology. (2015). Communication technologies such as Pokemon Go, Facebook, What's App and Line are already being used in lives of students and similar information and communication technology are being used to enhance teaching methods as well with various degrees of success in Japan. Iwai (2015) provides a reminder that simply bringing in concepts from abroad (ie other cultures) without considering the purpose may not work as originally expected.

Western theories on motivation tell us motivation will improve academic performance and lifelong learning (Jordan, Carlile, & Stack, 2008) but what about Eastern cultures? This systematic review looks at student motivation in a specific non-western culture, Japan, and how utilizing information and communication tools can be used to help motivate students, parents, educators and policy advisors in their learning. Education planners and students in other countries will also gain more understanding about how to motivate students who come from eastern cultures such as Japan.

The prime research question is “how can the online learning experience motivate post-secondary Japanese students in their learning” .

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Panel Session 35 (D209)

17:45 — 19:15

Title: Globalization, Social Change and Modernity

Chair: Adjunct Professor YUKAWA Hirohisa

1) YUKAWA Hirohisa, Seinan Gakuin University, Japan

Title: An Observation of Church Attendance Change of a Christian Denomination in Japan

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of Socio-Economic factors on church attendance of a Christian denomination in Japan.

Due to the progress of technology, it has been said that the demand of religion decreases or even disappears because religion includes, in some part, irrational ways of thinking (Secularization theory). However, the fact is that in developing countries in Africa and South America, church number is growing. Even in a developed country, the United States, the number of conservative churches, such as Pentecostal and evangelical, is growing. New

immigrants' churches are growing, too. I suppose that church growth situation is different from each other country, or denomination.

One argues that the reason of decline of mainline churches in the United States is that education level of main line denomination's clergy goes high and their salary also goes high, and these pushed losing power of simple spread of gospel. However, since the beginning of missionary in the end of Edo era, clergy's education level has been high in Japan. It looks the situation of Christianity in Japan is quite different from other ecumenical churches in other countries.

Here, by using regression analysis, I found that increase of church attendance of some Christian ecumenical denomination has been positively influenced by GDP per capita (proxy of secularization) and education level of Japanese population.

2) NGUYEN PHUOC, Quy Tuong, Sophia University, Japan, LICERAS GARRIDO, Ana Maria, Sophia University, Japan and TAKEDA Erina, Sophia University, Japan

Title: Negotiating "Activist" and "Mother" Identities: A Case Study of Mothers against War

The 2015 passing of the security bill (安保法) has opened up the room for the people to raise their voices of protest in Japanese society. In this research, among these recently organized social movements, we focus on "Mothers Against War" (MAW) (安保関連法に反対するママの会). This group took action for the first time in July 2015 in Tokyo without support from any political party. Now, one year after, the local branches have been established all over Japan and mothers of all ages have joined. The goal of this group is the abolishment of the security bill and a peaceful society for children. Our study aims to explore the self identity of mother-members by examining what it means for them to participate in the movement as "mothers"; how they explain their roles as mothers in this political involvement. To answer these questions, we take a comparative approach with reference to the characteristics of Japanese women's social movements found by the preceding research. This study is based on extended ethnographic interviews with about 40 members of MAW members recorded since November 2015.

Keywords: social movement, Japan, security bill, self-identity, women, Moms Against War, oral narrative.

3) VONG, Mun, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Cambodia

Title: Negotiating Change: Youth Activism and Party Adaptation in the Context of Electoral Change

The ruling CPP's surprising setback in the 2013 parliamentary election has led to a conclusion that the electorate especially young voters have become increasingly frustrated with more than three decades of CPP rule. The protest votes represent a rejection of the Prime Minister's campaign plea for "love, sympathy and trust" as well as the warning of a return to war if the ruling party lost the election. Instead taking the centre stage is the aspiration for 'change'—a claim for development attributes normally associated with a good society: responsive leadership, more freedom, better public services, less corruption, more justice, more wages and so forth. In light of the setback, the CPP government seems to have come to terms with the new social landscape and resolved to do some "soul-searching". Spearheaded by the Prime Minister, the government has rolled out a series of 'reforms' ranging from younger, reform-minded ministers; populist policy concessions; nationalist campaigns; to tour of provinces to get in touch with the reality of everyday life and deliver 'solutions' along the way.

The entering into the political arena by the more restless, forward-thinking and tech-savvy young generation and a government more adaptive to the entering is a transformative phenomenon when put into historical context. A recurring pattern of social hierarchy, political intolerance, distance between state and society, low social capital, deference and obedience to authority has been parts and parcels of the state-society relations that come to define the Khmer political culture. Against this backdrop, some Cambodia scholars argue that the previous conception of state-society relations in Cambodia has not sufficiently accounted for agency, creativity and resistance as Cambodians cope with challenging conditions of everyday life and (re)position themselves within changing political context. Based on the social nonmovement concept, this study is an attempt to revisit this agency issue in the context of electoral change and intensifying modernisation.

This study argues that what is taking shape is a political engagement between youth and the government to negotiate the content of change: on the one side, youth is leveraging their big number to reframe political leadership and development trajectory and challenge hegemonic politics; on the other side, a government seeking to maintain its dominance in the face of electoral unpredictability is forced to depart from its comfort zone to navigate between reinventing political strategy to win votes and retaining the organising structure that has

sustained its survival. How has this dynamics of change negotiation manifested itself? What does it tell us about youth's transformative potential?

Keywords: youth, Cambodia, social nonmovement, political change, social media

4) HAPUGODA, Mahesh, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Title: Is Geoffrey Bawa a Modernist? A Zizekian Critique on Bawasque Architectural Signs in Sri Lanka

If modernity is defined as the 'universality of reason' (Habermas 1984; Zizek 1991; Giddens 1996), the legitimization of two contradictory domains of authority of tradition and emancipatory modernity at the same time becomes a postmodern multicultural phenomenon. 'The renunciation of modernist utopia' (Zizek 1991) and the acceptance of traditional, feudal, colonial and exotic signs having 'healing powers' to those who are alienated from modernity proves the fact that we are in a postmodern epoch. In this context, this paper reviews the concept of 'Bawasque modernity' (Owen 2007; Tan 2007; Robson 2002, 2008; Setiawan 2010) in the architectural integrity of signs invented by the popular architect of Geoffrey Bawa in Sri Lanka to evaluate the accuracy of the above label. It brings to light the paradoxical juxtaposition between 'site of memory' (Jones 2011) and 'intercut of memory' (Bhabha 1994) in Bawa's resuscitation of pre-modern architectural signs that deliberately caters to European fantasmatic (Dolar 1998) in relation to the above interpellation. Especially, when these signs aim at the gaze of the European leisure class tourists, Bawa seems to have been carried away by the postmodern commercialization than modern emancipatory radicalism. Traversing through his architectural signs designed for popular tourism and other destination, this study therefore argues that the confusion between those two ideological paradigms has generated a postmodern characteristic against those (Owen 2007; Robson 2008; Jones 2011) who celebrate him as a 'modernist'.

Panel Session 36 (D210)

17:45—19:15

Title: 「地方創生」・「グローバル人材養成」を背景とした大学生・短大生の就職活動と企業の採用活動～中四国・九州地方の大学生へのアンケート調査結果にもとづいて～

Chair: 安倍 尚紀 専任講師

日本語で開催されます

パネルのアブストラクト

近年、一方で「地方創生」、他方で「グローバル人材の養成」というスローガンを文脈に置きながら、大学生による就職活動／企業による採用活動が進行している。本セッションの3つの報告は、大学教育を共通項として学生側と企業側、両者のニーズ・論理に精通している著者ら研究グループの複眼的な立場を活かしながら、中国・四国・九州地方の大学・短大の学生による就職活動についての調査にもとづいている（2015年度は500名弱、2016年度は150名弱を対象）。

※すでに発表している共著論文として「地方都市の中小企業における新規学卒者採用活動のあり方に関する研究」がある（情報処理学会「情報システムと社会環境」研究報告）。

1) 安倍 尚紀 大分県立芸術文化短期大学（日本）

Title: 調査の全体構想と射程～大学教育・社会学の立場から～

アブストラクト:

本調査の全体構想・射程について基礎データと結果を解説し、大学教育を取り巻く「地方創生」とそれに対応する地元志向／「グローバル人材の養成」とそれに対応する海外志向について、大学側・社会学教育の立場から論点を提起したい。就職活動において一方で学生は理想の職業に巡り合うための情報収集に腐心するが、他方で採用する企業側もどのように情報を提供すれば理想の人物を採用できるか頭を悩ませている。ここに生ずるギャップを少しでも縮小すべく、本調査は出発している。

2) 北尾 洋二 株式会社ザメディアジョン・リージョナル(日本)

Title: 地方に本拠地を置く中小企業における効率的な採用活動の背景・有効策～採用側の視点から～

アブストラクト:

従来、大学生の就職活動に関する研究は、就職指導教官やキャリアカウンセラーによって「学生にいかにか理想の就職をさせるか」という視点で書かれたものが多かった。一方、採

用する立場の企業が「どのような手段を施せば自社の求める人材を確保できるか」という先行研究は少なかった。

地方で人材確保（とくに新卒採用）を行おうとする中小企業にとってよりよい採用活動のあり方はいかにあるべきだろうか。本報告では、多くの企業のコンサルティング・組織的支援の実践的立場から、地方に本拠地を置く中小企業における効率的な採用活動の背景・有効策について論じたい。

3) 成田 誠 株式会社日本政策金融公庫（日本）

Title: 若者の「海外志向」「地元志向」「キャリア志向」

～産業政策・経営の視点から～

アブストラクト:

本調査では、2015年度の調査で500名弱だった対象者を、2016年度には150名弱に減らして実施したが、「海外志向」「地元志向」「キャリア志向」などを指標として特定の対象者を抽出し、質的なインタビューによって深めている（定点観測のようにほぼ同じ内容で実施）。この調査結果について個別の事例に踏み込みつつ、産業政策・経営の視点から分析したい。

Panel Session 37 (D211)

17:45 – 19:15

Title: Changing Urban and Rural Life Cultures in the Asia Pacific

Chair: Professor LI Yan

1) MBEREGO, Seth, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and LI Yan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Expansion of Densely Inhabited Districts in a Mega-City - Case of Tokyo

Extensive global urbanization and increased concentration of urban populations have led to the proliferation of megacities. Megacities are increasing not only in numbers, but in their absolute sizes. As cities get larger, spatial information is becoming a key resource for monitoring growth and delivery of services.

While a large body of literature has dealt with the issue of urban expansion based on the parameter of built up area. Limited studies have examined the spatio-temporal dynamics of actual human concentrations within megacities. Japan is one of the few countries in the world

that has available fine-level data series of densely inhabited districts (DIDs). Hence we use Tokyo, the world's largest megacity, as a case-study to investigate spatial changes in densely inhabited districts over time, and identify some factors influencing the observed patterns.

Results show that Tokyo consists of a large contagious region of densely inhabited districts, which is surrounded by numerous smaller patches of DIDs. Much of the expansion of Tokyo's DIDs occurred by edge-expansion and gap-filling. This expansion occurred in transitional phases that could be associated with the nation's economic growth phases. Remarkable proximity of DIDs to public transportation networks is noted. The coast is also an important factor that has influenced DID location. New DIDs were created at the expense of agricultural land, forest land and internal water areas. Overall the concept of DIDs seems to be a useful spatial tool that can be used for a variety of applications.

2) DOI Huyuki, Kobe University, Japan

Title: Rural to Urban: People and Their Lands

The Maori are the indigenous people of Aotearoa/New Zealand. Each group of Maori has their own original territory where they used to live, but now many Maori have migrated and it is estimated that 84% of Maori live in urban areas. Many researchers argue that this migration has made it difficult for them to continue their cultural practices as they left their homelands and kindred. Researchers then focused on how the Maori in urban areas live as “authentic Maori” and how they have built new communities in these urban areas.

In this presentation, although they usually tend to be understood as a monolithic group, I will argue that there are two types of Maori in urban areas. One type is the ‘Migrated Maori Population’ which migrated to urban areas, and the other is the ‘Stationary Maori Population’. Not only the “Migrated Maori Population” but also the “Stationary Maori Population” face the difficulty of keeping their cultural practices. The “Stationary Maori Population” are different from the “Migrated Maori Population” in that they have lived on their homelands for generations. These homelands, however, were urbanized because of immigration and consequential development. Since the “Stationary Maori Population” did not leave their homelands, they are assumed to have not experienced drastic change, and therefore, researchers have not paid sufficient attention to them. But in reality, we can observe that their cultural practices have changed even though the situation and experiences are different between Maori who have lived in urbanized areas and those who migrated.

In this paper, I will explain the characteristics of 'Stationary Maori Population', such as their strong connection with their kindred in urban settings, in order to show the diversity of the Maori who live in urban areas and have been treated monolithically.

3) YU Taofang, Tsinghua University, China and LI Na, Chinese Society of Urban Sciences, China
Title: The Emerging Mega City-Regions in China

Since the 1990s, forces of regionalization or re-territORIZATION are reshaping these city regions, which are more and more polycentric-restructured, regional functioning, and high-ordered services oriented transforming. For this remarkable trend and phenomenon, terms such as Global region, Mega City-region(MCRs) and Mega Region are hypothesized and developed by scholars.

Since 1978, China's Central government has gradually changed the urban policies national wide. In the 11th and 12th five-year plan by the National Development and Reform Commission of P.R.C. in 2010 and 2015, the urbanization strategies emphasize more on urban agglomerations, especially the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and the Greater Beijing Area. After Decades of Development, what is the current status of China MCRs? Do they follow the same paths while in progress or not?

In this paper, MCRs of China, a developing country, are identified from employment densities and structures with the basic county-level geographic units on the base of Functional Urban Region(FUR) hypothesis. And then features of the mega regions' polycentricism, the global-locality are analyzed. Data for these two parts are from the detailed 6th Census in 2010. Finally, the development and transformation of MCRs are analyzed correspondingly in 2000 and 2010, with the additional data from the 5th Census in 2000. This paper tries to figure out the differences and specialties of China's MCRs, compared with those foreign mega regions, especially in developed countries or areas.

Reception Party (Cafeteria)

19:25 – 20:45

MC: Professor FELLIZAR, Francisco Jr., P
Vice-President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Director, Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies

Sunday, November 6th, 2016

Registration (H202)

8:30—9:00

Keynote Speech 3 (H202)

9:00—9:45

Title: Poetry and Poetics in East Asia

Professor KORENAGA Shun

President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

MC: Professor SATO Yoichiro

Panel Session 38 (D201)

9:55—11:25

Title: Business Institutions and Society II

Chair: Professor HAIDAR, Ali

1) DINH, Thi Thuy Hang, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A Study on Value for Money to Evaluate Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects in Road Sector: The Case Study of Vietnam

A value for money assessment allows public policy makers to determine which procurement between public-private and traditional partnerships is better to procure for a specific project. Although the government of Vietnam has established a large number of PPP projects since first announcing its desires for private participation in 1993, the government has never carried out an evaluation of “economy, efficiency and effectiveness” for PPPs over traditional public procurement. Therefore, the aim of the study is to propose a value for money assessment to evaluate PPP transport projects in Vietnam via investigating the experience of previous studies and applying for the case studies of PPP road transport projects in Vietnam. Additionally, the research investigates perceptions of PPP stakeholders through a survey to explore which factors have improve value for money of PPP projects in Vietnam.

To support conduct quantitative VFM assessment, this research uses sensitivity analysis to measure random uncertainty of cost components influence on VFM of the project. Monte Carlo simulation is applied to generate distributions of simulation VFM. In addition to this, the research applied Bootstrap method to estimate the confidence interval of quantitative VFM of Vietnamese PPP projects in general. Regarding the qualitative VFM assessment, the research uses method of regression analysis to investigate the effect of factors on the value for money of PPPs.

Preliminary findings demonstrates that there is 70 percent confidence level that PPP model could be better option than government direct investment to conduct road projects in general in Vietnam. Moreover, in order to enhance the value in PPP projects in Vietnam, public policy makers should consider should focus on the managerial, technical and financial factors

Key words: value for money, public private partnership, Vietnam

2) CHIU, Jason, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines and CHIU, Candy, Keimyung University, Korea

Title: Strategies and Development of Philippine Telecommunications Industry: Revisiting the Struggle, Liberalization, and Innovations

Telecommunications industry plays a vital role in determining the competitiveness of a country in a competitive global economy. Access to advanced communication technologies at reasonable prices is essential to country's growth and economic development. However, in the Philippines, the government permitted a privately-owned company to dominate the market for sixty-fives years. The problem goes beyond economic effect. The privately owned-company has an influence in political and regulatory process. This allows them to bring about changes in regulations that further enhance the profits they earn. It has been the subject of a long-running battle in the Philippines over market dominance issues.

Despite their imperfections during the transition from fixed-line to mobile phone, the Philippine liberalization strategies is perhaps the most significant impact is on Filipino access to basic telecommunication services. This paper taking the historical perspective, critically examines the country's industrial policies, the establishment of regulatory authorities, and their consequences in development. The analysis focuses on strategies, methods, policy instruments, the implementation aspects, and lessons learned.

Panel Session 39 (D202)

9:55—11:25

Title: Economics and Finance in a Competitive, Changing Business Environment II

Chair: Associate Professor OTSUKA Kozo

1) OUANPHILALAY, Somsay, Hokkaido University, Japan

Title: Estimates of Returns to Education for Entrepreneurs versus Employees in Lao PDR

This paper estimates the returns to education for entrepreneurs and employees in the Lao PDR using two waves of nationally representative household survey data for the years 2007/2008 and 2012/2013. To deal with selection bias problem arising from some unobserved characteristics that affect individuals' decision whether to be self-employed or an employee, the paper employs a more efficient version of an endogenous switching regression model to jointly estimate the effect of education on employment sector and earnings in both sectors. The results show that there had been a decrease in returns to education for entrepreneurs and a slight increase for employees between 2007/2008 and 2012/2013: the estimated returns to education for entrepreneurs are found to be significantly higher than employees (8.28% versus 4.8%) for the year 2007/08, but the returns are relatively similar in 2012/13 (4.75% versus 4.68%), indicating that there is a convergence of returns in both sectors. The paper also finds strong evidence of self-selection into both self-employment and wage employment for the year 2007/2008, but no evidence is found for wage employment for the year 2012/2013. The paper also points out the importance of selection bias control that the previous literature for the case of Laos have failed to account for, therefore missing the link between employment selection and earnings.

2) SHARIPOV, Mirzosharif, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Bitcoin: A Future of Peer to Peer Payment Technologies

A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. Having said this a solution to the double-spending problem can be using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power.

As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Panel Session 40 (D203)

9:55—11:25

Title: Technology and Communication Innovation

Chair: Associate Professor DAHLAN, Nariman

1) DAHLAN, Nariman, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Assessing the Impact of E-learning on Student Satisfaction: A Case Study of ICT Course at APU

Abstract

The growth of internet technology is influencing the development of teaching and learning tools. With the existence of the internet technology, e-learning has emerged in which it allows learners to learn and explore the contents of courses anytime and from anywhere. The main objective of this study was to assess student's satisfaction towards multimedia e-learning systems for the ICT course at Ritsumeikan APU. Furthermore, this study focuses (1) to investigate students' preference of various types of the e-learning system features; (2) to investigate whether any demographic or study-related factors impact on how students use the e-learning system; (3) to determine the significant factors for students perceived satisfaction of the different types of e-learning content and its features; and (4) to determine strong of degree of the factors affect the students satisfaction. This study develops a questionnaire based usability evaluation method for Multimedia e-learning system. The method extends the current practice by focusing not only on cognitive but also affective considerations that may influence e-learning usability. This paper presents findings from a study of the impact of the learning systems. The study also describe designing evaluation sheet, data collection and analysis strategies of a case study on the evaluation of the multimedia learning system.

2) SOOKSATIT, Kobkrit, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Customers' Engagement on Social Media for Four Star Hotel in Bangkok

With the rapid increase in users of social media in Thailand, it has become a tool for hotel's accommodation search. However, hoteliers in Bangkok do not realize the customer's engagement in social media fan page, and are not able to identify the category of the customer engagement to keep them as future customers. The aim of this study is to motivate hotelier to see the power of social media and categorize the customer engagement especially among four star hotels in Bangkok. This paper also clarifies global and Thailand social media situations, the generation that is the best for hoteliers, until how to success in being social for hotels. In this research, secondary data collections from four star hotels that have a significant number of followers were adapted. Secondary sources were used to find out various types of social media in order to search hotels in Bangkok along with their popularity, measured through the usage rate of social media for Thai people.

The basis of this research is the major four-star hotels in Bangkok. As they are leading in social media followers, it is expected they will influence the other hoteliers in Bangkok using social media for communication with value follower and turning them into customer in the future.

Social media is becoming a main communication channel for Bangkok city. The finding of this research were used to compare and calculate the customer engagement rates among the leading four-star hotel in Bangkok. The outcome of this research shows that hotels have high number of followers in their Facebook fan page, but low number of customer engagement. Accordingly, to this research results suggest that, hotelier should focus on follower development and turning to engagement customer, until being a loyal customer in the future.

3) DELOS REYES, Patrice Xandria Mari, University of the Philipines Los Baños, Philippines

Title: Communication Engagements in Marketing a Cultural Enterprise: A Study on Uses and Gratifications Theory among Woodcarvers in Paete, Laguna

The study aimed to determine the communication engagements of cultural entrepreneurs to gratify the needs of their business operation. Specifically, it aimed to: 1) describe the entrepreneurs' engagement in communication in selected steps of the business process; 2) describe the communication engagements that develop their business/entrepreneurial skills; and 3) discuss how their communication engagements affected their business goals. This study used the Uses and Gratifications theory (1974) and the framework on making a cultural

enterprise successful by Kamara (2004). Data were gathered through self-administered questionnaires and interviews from the entrepreneurs in Paete, Laguna.

Engagement in communication gratified both the business needs and the enhancement of the entrepreneurial skills of the cultural enterprises.

The entrepreneurs engaged with friends, family, peers, municipal/provincial events, and Facebook to help them identify the needs of their enterprise, hence gratifying their need for information. They engaged with family and with Facebook to improve their marketing mix, hence gratifying their need for information, integration, and social interaction. Meanwhile, they engaged with family and friends and new media such as the Internet (emails), Facebook, and mobile devices to gain feedback, hence gratifying their need for information. Lastly, they engaged with family and friends to enhance their production (oftentimes with trade secrets), hence gratifying their needs for information. As for the enhancement of their entrepreneurial skills, they engaged with family and friends (interpersonal communication) and with the Internet and Facebook to gratify their needs for personal identity as entrepreneurs of cultural products.

Through communication engagements, the entrepreneurs said that they achieved their target goals for their business: increased capital, efficiency, network building, process upgrade, and sustainability.

Panel Session 41 (D204)

9:55 — 11:25

Title: Heritage Tourism

Chair: Associate Professor PARK Sang-Hyeon

1) BUI, Thanh Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Heritage Tourism in Hoi An – Vietnam

Aligning with economic reforms, during the 1990s the Vietnamese government came to realize that one way to win international recognition for the country was through promoting her heritage (Logan, 2009). Heritage is defined as “a contemporary commodity purposefully created to satisfy contemporary consumption” (Ashworth, 1994, p. 16). Previous studies of heritage in Vietnam have discussed the utilization of heritage for tourism (Henderson, 2007) as well as the hybridity of the heritage that accommodates the contemporary strategies of

commemoration and tourism in the context of Vietnam (Bui, Joliffe, & Nguyen, 2011). The current study built on argument of Smith (2006), that conceptualizes heritage as “what goes on at the site”, and emphasizes on fact that “heritage had to be experienced for it to be heritage” (p. 75).

Taking the case of Hoi An Ancient Town, one of the most important heritages in Vietnam, a selling image of Vietnam to international tourists, the authors aim at highlighting the touristic uses of the heritage. In the context of transitioning from central planning to market-based economy, the government of Vietnam saw heritage tourism as a powerful economic and diplomatic tool; consequently heritage preservation received a great deal of attention relative to other cultural endeavors (Saltiel, 2014). Hoi An, set examples – where inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List was bringing public relations and economic benefits. In Hoi An through the sale of tourist entry tickets to the World Heritage site, the municipal government has been able to restore properties, both state-owned and private, and has transformed the once deteriorating heritage town into a thriving tourist destination.

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS), the ancient city of Hoi An is the most important tourist destination of Quang Nam Province. Tourism constitutes the largest proportion of the city’s economy and helps revitalize the traditional handicraft trade of the locals. This destination is not only an attractive blend of cultures but is also a favorable seaside resort destination in the Cua Dai and An Bang area. In the five years between 2007 and 2011, revenue from tourism increased 149.53%, from US \$39,695,776 to US \$59,356,769 in 2011. Between 2004 and 2011, the economic growth rate was 11.5% per year (UN Habitat, 2014). A tourism-based economy has created opportunities to develop new livelihoods and has created jobs and income for 5,000 direct laborers and 12,500 indirect laborers. Altogether, income from tourism and related trade and services contributes 64% to the GDP of the city (Hoi An Center for Monuments Management and Conservation, 2008).

The current study investigate how international tourist experience the heritage of Hoi An by analyzing survey conducted by European Union’s Environmentally and Socially Responsible Tourism Capacity Development Programme (ESRT). For this project, a questionnaire collected information about visitors’ perceived of Hoi An as a cultural destination, their overall satisfaction, intention to recommend and return to the destination. The survey was conducted in six months from spring to fall 2014. The authors used SPSS20 to analyze the data set with a range of different methods of analysis.

Analyzing data collected from 361 international visitors, it was found that international visitors stay relatively long in Hoi An with an average of 4.2 nights, which is much higher than average stay in other destinations in Vietnam. Consequently, these tourists' whole-trip expenses were the highest, with US \$395.8 in Hoi An. What tourists like the most is the peace and quiet of the old town of Hoi An, which reflects the highest level of visitor satisfaction (5.3) and placing the city among the top three destinations for future visits. Tourists positively evaluate the image of Hoi An as a traditional, friendly and authentic destination. However, tourists are critically concerned with environmental friendly image of Hoi An (4.3) as well as degree of tourist respect local culture and environment (4.3).

The findings of Hoi An raise concern about managing heritage tourism in developing countries. Firstly, attracting a large number of tourists and keeping them stay long at the destination proves economic success of tourism development policy. However, squeezing resources for economic goal might negatively result on reduction of safeguarding environment and local cultures. Second, commodification of heritage for tourism development does not only impact on the heritage itself, but also the whole natural and cultural environment where the heritage is embedded.

2) MORISHITA Masaaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Heritage Tourism in Japan: The Cases of Two UNESCO World Heritage Sites – Kyoto and the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine

This comparative case study of two UNESCO World Heritage sites (WHS) in Japan – 'Historic Monuments in Ancient Kyoto' (listed in 1994) and 'Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape' (listed in 2007) – reveals that their popularity as tourist destinations does not seem to have been influenced much by the WHS status. Many studies have already examined the relationship between the WHS recognition and the number of visitors; but no consensus has yet been established among researchers, because each site is unique in terms of reputation, accessibility and other influential and place-specific characteristics. Kyoto and Iwami both show not much sign of 'WHS effects' in terms of their visitor numbers; but their circumstances in which the effects are minimalised are totally different. This paper discusses their different characteristics as heritage sites and tourist destinations and how they obscure the WHS effects.

3) RATNAYAKE, Iraj, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka and HAPUGODA, Mahesh, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Title: Ontology beyond Borders: Tourist Gaze and the Sense of Universal Appreciation in World Heritage Sites in Sri Lanka

From an ontological point of view, tourism sites which host World Heritage stamp have faced an existential crisis; the authenticity that sustains its monumental significance gets altered or distorted in the face of commercialization and spatiotemporal interests. The holistic appearance that attracts the tourist gaze is irreparably damaged both by the community who struggles for survival and by the visitors who indulge in a hyper-real enjoyment (Eco 1986; Baudrillard 1994). However, tourism as a modern cultural phenomenon is possible only when man develops a generalized interest that catches the gaze of the tourists who are driven to travel beyond his particular habitat (Urry, 2002). For those who present a reality to the universal gaze of the 'leisure class tourists' (MacCannel, 1976) must also have a Kantian 'public sense' (Wood 1999) of universal appreciation, aesthetic judgment and cultural awareness in things that can existentially attract and excite them. The cosmological sense of appreciation that transcends from government agencies to community stakeholders, as this paper reviews, can not only preserve the historical and holistic integrity of the site itself, but may improve the tourism industry which sustainably promotes an Asiatic reality for the alienated European tourists. Preliminary observations in some of the key world heritage sites such as Sigiriya, Dambulla Golden Rock Temple, Galle Dutch Fort and Kandy City have encountered a deep existential crisis in relation to maintaining the universal aesthetic integrity based on site management that caters tourist gaze. In this line, by further observing and reviewing the orientation in site management strategies, this study argues that tourism ontology on holistic universals values should be taken into account rather than spatiotemporal particulars such as abstract individual and national interests of those who struggle in the respective sites for a better presentation of tourism.

4) WANG Ligu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Conflict and Resistance in Tourism Development in Rural China - A Case Study of a World Heritage Site

This study aims to explore conflict and logic of peasant resistance in the field of tourism. For conflict, three questions concerning "what, who and why" were investigated. What issues cause conflict? Who are the conflicting parties? Why does the conflict happen? Logic of peasant resistance was investigated through two questions: What strategies do local peasants

choose and the reasons behind the choice? To answer the questions, a case study of a world heritage site was conducted with an approach of unstructured interviewing. The findings from the research illustrate that local government is the most important conflicting party among actors involved in conflict. The major conflicting issues are: land expropriation, house demolition, house building, ticket revenue distribution, vending and village election. From the perspective of peasants, infringement on basic rights and interests and unfair treatment are the two main reasons contributing to conflict. Besides contractual thinking, comparative thinking among peasants is very common in the process of resistance. Lawsuit was rarely used by peasants to defend their rights and interests. Due to China's top-down appointment system and low risk, petition was a commonly used resistance form though it often did not work. Similar to rightful resistance, self-help resistance also seeks the attention of relevant authorities but in a risky way which can stimulate them to take measures faster.

5) LEE Kyung-Yur and PARK Sang-Hyeon, Hanyang Cyber University, Korea

Title: The Motivation for Learning Tourism English in Korean Universities

The number of foreign tourists visiting South Korea has been increasing every year. However, the number one inconvenience cited by them is always the communication problem with locals, even in the tourism industry such as hotels, restaurants, and shops. Although most tourism departments in Korean universities provide tourism English classes, they have been neither effective nor matched students' motivation. This study aimed to analyze students' learning motivation in tourism English classes using Q methodology. With the thirty three Q sort statements and twenty two P samples, the result categorized the motivations for learning tourism English into four groups. The group 1 named as 'Travelling Abroad' wanted to study tourism English for travelling foreign countries. The group 2 named 'Intrinsic Motivation' liked learning foreign languages in themselves. The group 3 named as 'Use at Work' needed to speak English at work. The group 4 named as 'Improving general English competence' wanted to improve their general English skills. The result and the process of Q analysis of this study can help to design tourism English classes for non-English speaking countries.

Panel Session 42 (D205)

9:55—11:25

Title: Island Resilience and Sustainability in the Asia Pacific

Chair: Associate Professor MAHICHI, Faezeh

Islands occupy only 2 percent of the earth's surface area, but are valuable and significant socially, economically, physically, and biologically. The importance of small islands has been affirmed in the Barbados Programme of Action (UN1994) and the Mauritius Declaration (UN 2005). Islands too are treasure chests of knowledge and information. There remains so much to be explored that could gradually disappear due to globalization and other forces like climate change.

Islands are rich in biological diversity and yet much remain unknown and undocumented. Island ecosystems are one of the most threatened around the world. The ecological value of islands to the overall natural global processes cannot be overemphasized.

Although the total biological diversity is lesser than continental ecosystems, island ecosystems represent a high rate of endemism (FAO, 2005). Island ecosystems however are highly vulnerable to the impacts of invasive species which can have disastrous effect on native biodiversity. Islands too are homes to million people who are generally poor and whose lives are intricately woven with the natural ecosystems. Small islands are increasingly being depopulated. A large number of working age population from the small islands migrate out in search much bigger job markets in other nations, or other islands (Ingram, 2004). They have small economies, isolated and are threatened by natural disasters such as sea level rise, typhoons and droughts.

Their low elevation renders them vulnerable from external causes such as global sea level rise. The natural environment in most islands are being degraded and overexploited which threatens the survival of island communities. Just recently, in 1 July 2014, "representatives from 26 biosphere reserves from 19 countries issued a joint statement following the Fourth Meeting of the Global Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves. The statement notes challenges and threats faced by these sites related to climate change and natural disasters; water, energy and food self-sufficiency; and waste management" (UNESCO, 2014).

This Panel aims to explore cutting-edge research, identify lessons learned, and promote innovative thinking as well as to identify knowledge gaps that will serve as pointers to

formulating integrative, comprehensive and transdisciplinary research program on promoting island resilience and sustainability for the Asia Pacific Region.

The Panel presentations will include a mix of research findings, concept papers, policy-oriented issues and current practices from policy makers, experts and researchers from APU and abroad. The Panel's sessions will engage participants in identifying research and policy agenda related to island resilience and sustainability in the Region. The possibility of creating a regional university research consortium for island ecosystems in support of the United Nations initiatives for Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and an integrated action-research program at APU will be explored during the panel discussions.

In brief, the Panel will include both paper presentations and a roundtable discussion session for formulating island research agenda and the strategies for firming commitments for a university research consortium in the Asia Pacific Region, as a follow-up on last year's APC presentations and discussions.

1) JIA, Baoju, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Changing Urban and Rural Life and Environment in Chongming Island, China

As the largest alluvial island in the world, which formed around 1300 years ago, Chongming Island in China has unparalleled ecological value. Moreover, Chongming Island is under the administration of Shanghai city, the economic center of China. In 2005, a master plan was enacted for the whole island by the Chinese central government and Shanghai municipal government, which will make Chongming Island become an eco-island with beautiful landscape, self-contained urban functions, sustained economy, and civilized society. However, like all the islands worldwide, the sustainable development of Chongming Island have to be carried on under many characteristic restrictions. In addition, the inherent vulnerability, as well as the conflicts between social & economic development and environment conservation, must be paid attention to.

In this paper, the current situation of the life and environment in Chongming Island has been provided. The island's eco-system is still in the ecological reserve in 2010 and 2020. Nevertheless, the eco-system security domain manifested in a critical state in 2020, which lead to constantly increase of ecological pressures. Therefore the ecological balance should be considered in Chongming Island with the further development.

We present the water management in Chongming Island. There is rich in water resource, but the water quality is still far from optimistic because of the saline water intrusion, pollutant discharge and the old distribution pipes and so on. Water reclamation and recycle is also mentioned and suggested.

Low-carbon circulation society is our goal worldwide lately and of course was presented by the master plan in Chongming Island. Actually the ways of Low-carbon society construction exists in many aspects of our lives and some actions have already been taken from different perspectives. Japan has lots of precious experiences and technologies in the Low-carbon society construction, especially the famous 「 dozen actions 」 and membrane technology on sewage processing, from which Chongming Island could benefit.

2) OWFI, Fereidoon, Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute, Iran; MOHSENPOUR, Hamidreza, Qeshm Free Area Organization, Iran; KOVEEI, Foziyeh, Qeshm Free Area Organization, Iran; DAKHTEH, Seyyed Mohammad Hashem, Qeshm Free Area Organization, Iran; and MAHICHI, Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Title: The Role of NGOs Participation and Sharing the Indigenous Knowledge of Local Communities for Protection Management of Mangrove Forests, Qeshm Island Geopark – Iran

Abstract:

Qeshm Island with 1200 km² is the largest island in the Persian Gulf region which located in Iranian side of the Hormuz Strait, while the closest point of the island is less than 2km (1kn) from the mainland (Hormuzgan province). The island has a area of 1491 km², comprises 59 towns and villages and the population is approximately 120,000 at the 2015 Census. The local population is involved in fishing, dhow construction, trade and services.

The “Hara” is the common name for mangrove forests on northern part of the island (Khoran Strait) is one of the most beautiful natural landscapes in the island tidal zone. This area designated as “Protected Area” in 1973 (DoE), up graded as “Marine National Park” in 1975 (DoE), as contracting party to the “Ramsar Sites International Wetland” in 1975 (Ramsar Convention), as “Man & Biosphere Reserve” in 1976 (MAB-UNESCO), identified as an “Important Bird Area” (IBA) in 1994 (Birdlife International), and finally Qeshm Global Geopark has been awarded member in the Global Geo-park Network (GGN) in March 2006 supported by UNESCO which is the first one in the Middle East.

Mangrove main and dominant species is *Avicennia marina*, an important ecological resource where commercial use is restricted to fishing, tourist, boat trips, and livestock

feeding. Mangrove forest (Hara) is the 20th Geo-site of Qeshm Island Geo-park which covers approximately 400 km².

The terms Traditional Knowledge (TK), Indigenous Knowledge (IK), and Local Knowledge (LK) generally refer to knowledge systems embedded in the cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, or local communities. This knowledge includes wide range for principles of life (wildlife, lifestyle, culture, and religion). Also Types of knowledge about traditional technologies of subsistence (e.g. tools and techniques for hunting or agriculture), environment protection, traditional medicine and medicinal plants, celestial navigation, astronomy, climate, and others. Indigenous knowledge of Qeshm Island local community knowledge, crucial for subsistence and survival, are generally based on accumulations of empirical observation and on interaction with the environment. In many cases, traditional knowledge has been orally passed for generations from person to person. Some forms of traditional knowledge find expression in stories, legends, folklore, rituals, songs, and laws.

The approach and achievements of present study and research focused on community participation in mangrove forest conservation, rehabilitation and development. It is obvious that joint cooperation and collaboration between state institutions, local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been able to support several income-generating activities of the communities, has successfully enhanced their environmental awareness, and has received their cooperation in the replanting of mangrove forest for which a community-based management plan has been prepared.

Key words: Mangrove forest, Geo-Park, Coastal ecosystem, Environment management, Qeshm Island, Iran

3) MAHICHI, Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; ARII Ken, Doshisha University, Japan and DAKHTEH, Seyyed Mohammad Hashem, Qeshm Free Area Organization, Iran
Title: Impact of Global Climate Change on Coral Reef Ecosystems in Okinawa Island of Japan and Qeshm Island of Iran

Abstract

According to the recent climate data, for every month in 2016, average monthly temperatures have been reported to be the highest since temperatures began to be recorded in 1880. The incident had resulted in the release of the mid-year climate analysis by NASA for the first time. Some studies suggest that the recent El Niño has contributed to the high temperatures, however, other observational and modeling studies show that the trend of rising temperatures is mainly due to the effects of greenhouse gases.

This study investigates the impact of the global warming on coral reefs, focusing on Okinawa Island in Japan and Qeshm Island in Iran. We have been assessing the impact of climate change of coral reefs in Okinawa from 2012 and in Qeshm from 2015. The ecological services values of coral reefs, their role in maintaining rich biodiversity and in coastal protection against Tsunami and storms, would be greatly affected by the high sea surface temperature.

Our study focuses on: (1) the current state of the coral reefs, (2) the anthropogenic pressures and threats they are facing, (3) current initiatives and efforts to lessen the impact of climate change on corals and (4) lessons learnt of 1997-1998 mass bleaching, which could be adopted to minimize the impact of warm climate on coral reefs.

The study uses the various resources including published literature, reports from the International Coral Reef Information Network (ICRIN), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), the Coral Reef Conservation and Research Center (WWF Japan), Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), the Japanese Ministry of Environment Annual Reports and International Coral Reef Research and Monitoring Center, Japan, Regional Organization for Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME), Environment Management Office of Qeshm Free Zone Organization, Iran, and Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Science (INIOAS).

The outcome of our research suggests the need for better management of anthropogenic causal factors that are reducing coral reefs' sustainability, including long-term monitoring, management and conservation strategies.

Keywords: Coral reef, climate change, coral reef monitoring

Panel Session 43 (D208)

9:55 — 11:25

Title: Content and Language Integration for a University EFL Program in Asia:

From Needs Analysis to Target Tasks in Material Design

Chair: Tenured Senior Lecturer SEVIGNY, Paul

Abstract: Universities in the Asia-Pacific Region are increasingly offering English Medium of Instruction (EMI) programs and degrees for an audience comprised of both native and non-native English speakers. English as a Foreign Language (EFL) programs at these universities might better serve non-native learners through curriculum design that includes Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) modules aligned with and supporting both major area

objectives and specific Common European Framework of Reference CEFR levels. This panel presents the initial results of a Needs Analysis (NA) drawing on multiple methods and the viewpoints of major stakeholders (Long, 2005; Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010). In addition, the Japanese domestic students' impressions of prototype materials created for the CEFR A2+, B1+, and B2 levels will be presented. Finally, we can discuss how we might revise our materials to satisfy stakeholder interests with regard to their learnability, teachability, and replicability.

1) SEVIGNY, Paul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The APU Context and 2016 Content and Language Needs Analysis (NA)

Abstract: I will introduce the APU context and give a brief overview of where and how content and language integrated materials may be used to augment the current curriculum. I will introduce a handout that includes several exhibits of newly created English teaching materials so that presenters and audience members can reflect upon actual materials with reference to the illustrations of needs that have been revealed from the NA. It is hoped that audience members and presenters will be able to help identify the strongest elements of the new materials as well as any weak and or missing elements as seen from particular stakeholder viewpoints during the presentation.

2) PIGNOLET, Lucas, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: APS Professor Viewpoints on the Challenges Facing Non-Native English Speaking Students in Their Courses

Abstract: APU's College of Asia Pacific Studies (APS) provides an array of courses aimed at preparing students to think both logically and critically about a wide range of social issues affecting the Asia Pacific region. Non-native English speaking students face an assortment of considerable challenges keeping up with their coursework in APS English medium lecture courses. Needs Analysis results gained through a series of APS professor interviews and classroom observations will be reported on in this segment. We invite discussion from college professors of all disciplines to help us understand the constraints and limitations that impact non-native speakers in their courses.

3) MEDLEY, Nicholas, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: APM Professor Viewpoints on the Challenges Facing Non-Native English Speaking Students in Their Courses

Abstract: APU's College of International Management (APM) teaches the foundations of international business with specializations in economics, accounting, management and marketing. APM professors must find ways to address the needs of both English-basis students and non-native English speaking students taking their courses. Needs Analysis results gained through a series of APM professor interviews and classroom observations will be reported on in this segment. We invite discussion from college professors of all disciplines to help us understand the constraints and limitations that impact non-native speakers in their courses.

4) STILP, Lance, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Domestic Students' Reflections on Prototypical Content & Language Integrated Materials

Abstract: In 2016, APU English faculty members created prototypes of Content & Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) materials for the A2+ and B1+ CEFR levels. Material designers relied on previous literature and intuitions that were not yet informed by the results of the Needs Analysis (NA). These short CLIL modules were created and piloted in appropriately-leveled English courses. Learner feedback was collected through informal class discussion groups and a survey. Material samples will be presented in the handout and results of learner feedback will be reported in this segment.

5) JONES, Kent, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Selecting and Grading Texts for Advanced English Research Paper Source Folders

Abstract: This segment will introduce methods for selecting and grading source texts and listening materials for advanced English course source folders that will be drawn upon for the writing of research papers. Consideration will be given to the possibility of using recorded audio, video and/or texts as source materials for these folders and how these various media can be graded to the CEFR B2 level. Consideration will also be given to ways in which students might draw upon these materials, especially in order to generate interdisciplinary connections and fresh paper topics. Tools and techniques for grading and glossing will be included in addition to the sample text(s) in the handout.

Panel Session 44 (D209)

9:55—11:25

Title: Islamic Issues

Chair: Professor GHOTBI, Nader

1) GHOTBI, Nader, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Creating Awareness against Islamic Radicalization among the Educated

This presentation examines some of the common fundamental beliefs in radical Islam in order to demonstrate how radical Islam may incite terrorism and how aggressive violence may be justified in their worldview. It is argued that a strong belief in monotheism (tawheed), omniscience (ilm) and predestination (qadar), prioritizing (prima facie) duties with a focus on obligations to God rather than duties to the people, emphasis on right 'intentions' (niyyah) rather than right actions, and intolerance of other religions are common fundamental 'risk factors' that may incline radical Muslims towards violence and terrorism. The presentation concludes by suggesting awareness educational programs to immunize the worldviews of moderate Muslims students in religious communities.

2) SHAHEEN, Maisoon, Keio University, Japan

Title: Integrating Islamic Knowledge into Higher Education: Case Study of Istanbul Foundation for Research and Education (ISAR)

This paper concerns itself with studying the renewal of innovative Islamic higher educational systems in Turkey. It begins with offering an overview of the fluctuations in the history of education in Turkey, keeping in mind that the world has developed higher educational institutes characterized by a single standardized western approach. The research focuses on the Istanbul Foundation for Research and Education (ISAR) as an example of a civic initiative that aims to combine traditional and modern styles of education. The study offers an insight on the philosophy behind ISAR in addition to the on ground experience, potentials and challenges observed through conducting interviews involving different stakeholders. Through this work, the researcher uses ISAR as a model to be studied, learnt from, and evaluated in order to sustain a higher educational system that relies on indigenous rather than imported epistemology. Thus the paper ends by offering recommendations for future projects, not as a way of guidance but as means to light the road ahead.

3) ABE Satoshi, Nagasaki University, Japan

Title: Transfer of Environmental Technologies across Asia: Looking through the Lens of Islam

With the U.S.-led sanctions lifted in January 2016, Iran has opened up its relations to the greater international community and has benefitted from forging official ties in a variety of fields. Environment is one such crucial field to which Iran has turned its attention recently in order to facilitate state management. Among the international community, many East Asian countries, most notably Japan, South Korea, and China, are considered prime trade partners and have cooperated with Iran to combat environmental problems relating to water, air, and soil. For example, Japan has helped raise the water level of the almost dried-up Lake Urmie, the largest lake in the Middle East, by providing technological assistance. Similarly, South Korea and Iran recently concluded a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to implement wetland and waste management projects in the country. A series of these partnership developments indicate that discourses and practices of the environment are increasingly conditioned by Iran's opening relations with the international community.

Meanwhile, in parallel to these international forces, there exists an important paradigm concerning environment that gains significance in Iran; that is, that of Islam. In the past few years, the government and its religious circles orchestrated their efforts to address environmental problems from the viewpoints of Islam. The supreme leader, for example, gave public sermon specifically about the issues of environment last year – for the first time in years – both to clarify Islamic views and approaches to them and to urge its citizens to morally commit to environmental protection.

This presentation explores international dimensions of recent environmental developments in Iran by investigating the kinds of technology being transferred across Asia and ensuing changes brought to respective societies. It also examines the roles and contributions of Islam to the environmental projects that are initiated and currently developing in international settings.

Panel Session 45 (D210)

9:55—11:25

Title: 韓国における人文学と東アジア

Chair: 轟 博志 教授

日本語で開催されます

- 1) OH Sanghak 韓国済州大学校師範大学 (韓国)

Title: 東アジアにおける知識情報の流通と共有:韓国の古地図を中心に

- 2) 今村 公亮 神宮寺研究員 (日本)

Title: 福岡藩相島朝鮮通信使関連史跡調査の近年の成果
～享保四年七月二十四日日大風破船・溺死を中心に～

- 3) 轟 博志 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 新羅溟州治の立地変動

- 4) WOO Geuntae, 韓国嶺南大学校 (韓国)

Title: 韓国では何故、人文学が大学の外で話題になったか？

Panel Session 46 (D211)

9:55—11:25

Title: Community Development / Environment Security

Chair: Professor MANI A.

- 1) MANI A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Consequences of Development-Induced Displacement in the Greater Klang Valley Region, Malaysia

Development-induced displacement is the result of the prevailing neo-liberal economic development agenda, combined with the power disparity between the poor and the State culminating in the manifestation of societal structural violence. This paper is largely concerned in examining the structural constraints by way of economic and political neglect that has left Malaysian South Indians as a marginal and troubled community in contemporary Malaysia. Being in the most advanced state of Malaysia that is undergoing rapid development in terms of urbanisation and economic development, they are subjected to the heaviest impact of all the development. Their rural way of life in the plantations had to make way for the urbanisation as

well as the massive development projects like Putra Jaya (new capital of Malaysia), The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, Shah Alam (the new capital of Selangor state) and the many urban housing schemes including the urban highways that crisscross the state. Despite the fact that the New Economic Policy (NEP) approaches in Malaysia were to blur the identification of race and occupation, the consciousness of the dominated class of Indians has been maintained in the racialization of Indians. The research would examine the effect of racialization in subordinating Indians to a materially and politically disadvantaged position.

The displacement of Indian communities from the former plantation areas of the greater Klang Valley region (GKVR) of Selangor State in Malaysia (GKVR), and their subsequent forced movement to squatter areas and high-rise low cost housing led to their becoming a part of the lowest bottom 40 percent of Malaysian society. Simmering frustration over their deteriorating socioeconomic situation finally culminated in the massive protest, led by HINDRAF (Hindu Rights Action Force), in Kuala Lumpur in November 2007. Subsequently, the 2008 and 2013 General Elections saw a decline of support from Indians for Barisan Nasional (BN), the ruling coalition, as well as the diminution of the Malaysian Indian Congress, a party that represented Indians in the ruling coalition.

Various projects have been implemented to address and redress the plight of the Indians by various interest groups, NGOs, political parties, middle-class Indians as well as Tamil newspapers and writers championing their cause in the proposed 11th Malaysian Plan (2015-2020). The paper will recount the political maneuvering among these groups to emerge as champions of the displaced and working class Indians. The discussion would also present findings from a month long fieldwork carried out by the author in July and August in 2015 in the GKVR.

2) GHORASAINEE, Sanjeeb, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Contextualizing Alternative Development Perspectives with Socio-Economic Realities of Rural Communities in Nepal

There has been an increasing shift of focus of scholars and practitioners alike in viewing development from traditional theories and models of development towards new and alternative forms of development theories and approaches. Social capital theory and Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach among others is prominent among such alternative views on development in recent times. This paper analyzes the socio-economic

realities of rural village communities in Nepal through the lenses of these alternative development theories gaining much emphasis in recent times. The plans and policies implemented in Nepal have been largely top-down and have failed to generate effective participation from rural communities. There needs to be a break in tradition of continuous failure of government programs and policies for rural development. Realizing this fact, the government of Nepal has recently adopted policies prioritizing agricultural and rural development in partnership with the private sector and cooperatives. In this context, wise management of heterogeneous Nepalese communities and accommodation of their diverse development aspirations into an inclusive development practice is a challenge. Furthermore, connecting the marginalized groups left out from the services of the state, to government institutions and developing partnership with them is also a daunting task. In order to achieve this, the paper with careful examination of prominent researches on the field of development and local governance along with analysis of collected primary data, identifies two alternative approaches best addressing this situation: bridging social capital to address heterogeneity, and developing local leadership as a mediating agency between local communities and the state. Transforming social capital that is static into productive outcomes is thus possible with utilization of existing resources available within the communities itself.

Keywords: Alternative, development, social capital, heterogeneity, Nepal, Assets, Leadership

3) ELIGUE, John Ceffrey, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Title: Geographies of Overlap, Dichotomy and Absence: Marginalization of Indigenous People in Their Own Land

This paper will illustrate how geographies of overlap (re-scaling of policies), dichotomy (nature and culture), and absence (non-representation of indigenous cultural communities or indigenous peoples in institutional framework for formulating conservation policies) affect the struggles of indigenous peoples over land rights and their right to livelihood. This gives importance in understanding the socio-cultural and political history of a community and the ecological dynamics surrounding a landscape/seascape. This will identify the effects of environmental policies imposed in an area where indigenous people dwell. Ultimately, this paper aims to frame policy interventions on how local communities can be involved in the overall process of conservation. If the concept of nature is inherently public and objective opens debate on the notion of eliminating people in the landscape by setting up boundaries and various zones. This notion about nature gives way for the state and private structures to establish conflicting management policies in an area. In some cases, decentralization or making

conservation as community-based, is not always better for the people. Sometimes, it only exacerbates the bureaucratic way of regulation. This calls for a deeper understanding of the socio-political history of a place and how various conservation policies may result to adverse consequences to the people. A case example is in Palawan, particularly the story of the Tagbanuas, Palawanon and Batak and how conservation policies affected their lives as indigenous groups. Their cases will show how geographies of overlap, dichotomy and absence have resulted to socio-economic and political struggles through time.

Panel Session 47 (H202)

9:55 — 11:25

Title: Biodiversity and Conservation

Chair: Professor FELLIZAR, Francisco Jr., P

1) OLIVA, Roberto V., ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Philippines

Title: ASEAN's Policy on Biodiversity and Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

One of the major global issues that also pertain to environmental sustainability is the concern on biological diversity. In 1990, the Convention on Biological Diversity was established and since then, there are 193 countries who are signatory to this. The ASEAN, composed of ten countries, are parties to this convention. Since then, the ASEAN has been addressing the loss of biodiversity by responding to the Biodiversity Targets of 2010. Several policy instruments were issued out during this period which includes the establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. The paper introduces ACB and its mandates to the Asia-Pacific participants and describes how the Centre addresses the biodiversity loss occurring in the region. Included in its introduction are the thematic and geographic concerns of the Centre, its publication lines and partnerships. Japan supports ACB in biodiversity conservation. In spite of the efforts of ASEAN in curbing biodiversity loss, it was concluded by 2010 that many of the 2010 Biodiversity Targets were not met. This was a global assessment by the UN CBD. The ASEAN fared no better, and with the release of the ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook, the same conclusion was arrived at. During the 10th Conference of Parties of the UN CBD 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, a new set of targets were crafted and now the AICHI Biodiversity Targets of 2011-2020 is the new set of guidance to arrest biodiversity loss. The presentation further discusses the updates of what is happening in the ASEAN region in ensuring environmental sustainability. Some policy instruments are mentioned such as the Vientiane Action Plan, the ASEAN Road Map, the ASEAN Vision 2025 and the ASEAN Strategic Plan for the Environment, and other initiatives pertaining to or related to biodiversity conservation.

2) ARIVA, Clarissa C., ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Philippines

Title: Effectively Managing Protected Areas in ASEAN

There are over 1,000 protected areas in the ASEAN Region. Many, if not all, are inadequately managed and yet they are the frontline bastions of biodiversity conservation. From 1990 to the present, protected areas have been given much attention globally, if not regionally. Protected areas even have their own programme of work in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and specific targets for their conservation are devoted to them. From the 2010 Biodiversity Targets to the 2011-2020 AICHI Biodiversity Targets, protected areas have been included. The response of ASEAN to this global concern on biodiversity loss is the ASEAN Heritage Parks. Started in 1984, the first 11 protected areas were declared as ASEAN Heritage Parks. A short description of the AHP is presented. From then on to the present, there are already 38 AHPs declared within the ASEAN Region. However, a major concern is whether these AHPs are managed effectively or not. The presentation therefore discusses some points in management effectiveness of these ASEAN Heritage Parks. Discussion on its relation to the World Parks Congress in Australia and the Asia Parks Congress held in Japan shall also be presented to show the importance of these natural parks to many sectors of society especially the local communities residing in and around the AHPs. Discussion will also touch on what the ACB is doing with the AHPs and their impacts to society that would bring about changes in their lives. A discussion will also touch on the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity 2016 held in Bangkok, Thailand and some recommendations will be put forth that came out of the Conference.

3) POLLISCO, Jr., Filiberto A., ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Philippines

Title: Ecotourism and Biodiversity in Southeast Asia: Opportunities and Challenges

ASEAN, the Southeast Asian countries comprising ten member states, has been aggressively pursuing tourism as one of its development approaches. For more than ten years now, ASEAN has promoted the region for its cultural and natural diversity, a recipe for what is termed as ecotourism. A definition of ecotourism is shortly discussed to have everybody in the same context and on the same page. Discussion proceeds to the systems concept of ecotourism to set the context of opportunities and challenges. This systems concept requires that ecotourism is not the sole responsibility of the tourism sector nor is it of the natural resources sector, but the responsibility of all sectors, from transportation, communication, and local governments to natural resources management, education, food and agriculture, and local communities. Within these sectors are the opportunities and challenges that ASEAN have to face in the light of ASEAN Integration and for foreign investors and development organizations to consider.

Trends in visitor arrivals are also discussed for the past 15 years including the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2016-2025. In the end, ecotourism in ASEAN is becoming the major attraction of mainstream tourism and is increasing its growth as ASEAN moves into its Economic Integration for the region. Some pictorials are also presented.

Special Session for Undergraduate Students III (D214)

9:55—11:25

Chair: Professor LEE Timothy and Professor ZHANG Wei-Bin

III (9:55-11:25)

1) HORIO Misaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan (The Co-Authors are Research Team 1 in Class of Professor DRUMMOND, Damon; REINBOLD, Marvin; MOHAMMED ARSHAD, Mohammed Azad; FROMERT, Sarika; ALMOGAHED, Tareq; OGNIO, Kei; KIKUCHI, Honami; OZAKI Hiroaki Curtis; YONG Han; NICOLETA, Ionita; NGHI, Le Uyen Nghi, and DE SILVA, Senuri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan)

Title: Effectiveness of APU Branding Strategies towards Japanese High School Students

This research is an effort to understand the most influential branding strategies towards Japanese High School students at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU). APU was established in April 2000 to be one of the most multicultural and multilingual global university in Japan attracting students from 137 countries since its inception. APU has two departments namely College of Asia Pacific Studies (APS) and College of International Management (APM). However, studies show a decline of Japanese students applying for the APM department; we would like to find out the reasons behind that and provide recommendations on which factors to focus on in order to increase application rates. Also we would provide in depth insight on which factors influence brand perception amongst Japanese High School students the most. In addition, it would reveal if there were or were not a difference in brand perception and the brand that APU is trying to portray. Finally, this study would showcase best practices, which could potentially increase the number of Japanese high school students applying to APU.

2) MOHAMMED AZAD, Mohammed Arshad, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The future of Google's Mission: a Strategic Management Perspective

This research is an effort to understand the significance of Google's mission statement and how it has evolved over the years since its inception in the year 1998 by Larry Page and Sergy Brin. The collectively formed mission was to organize the world's information and make it universally

accessible and useful. For the last seventeen years since inception google had been consistently innovative whilst working towards the mission in terms of differentiating their business products. As a Strategic Management Student, in this paper I am eager to research on how Google keeps its same mission statement lively and want to suggest a revised version. Because from a holistic view google presently does a wide range of services and me being an active user of google clearly understand that google does much more than what is mentioned in the mission statement. I will be using the google users (Students) from over 89 countries in APU for my survey questionnaires to determine if my hypothesis can be proven.

3) JENUSHA, Prajapati, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan (With MISAKI, Horio; ISHIBASHI, Hideki; SYED, Sharier; FARUQ, Abdurashidov; TRAN, Ta BichChau; GIUBERTO, Matteo, and HUY, Dang, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan)
Title: OVOP and Its Effect on the Economy and Income of Local Community

Currently, the world is in the era of globalization. Communication has been developed to a much wider extent. However, there is still an issue in the countryside. Depopulation in such an enormous country economically, such as Japan, which its infrastructures have been already improved all over the places. For the solution to the issue, in Oita prefecture the government has come up with the idea of One village One Product (OVOP). By implementing this idea, the prefecture can not only solve the problem, but also sustain its economic and embed the entrepreneurial mindset to their population. In processing the OVOP, the implementers need to understand its values including developing the village - making worthwhileness of everyday life, developing independent mindset to the people to be able to take care of themselves, and making infrastructures of Production and marketing. Therefore in this paper, the objectives of the study are to explore how the OVOP contribute to the local job creation, economic sustaining and higher income of the local community in the Oita prefecture area through out the mentioned value. It is include creation history of OVOP, survey questions for the local community and the OVOP project case study.

Special Lecture (11:00-11:25): "How to Write Better Papers" by Professor LEE Timothy

Lunch (Cafeteria)

11:35 – 12:35

Panel Session 48 (D201)

12:45—14:15

Title: Business, Institutions and Society III

Chair: Professor HAIDAR, Ali

- 1) WANG Baixun, Administrative Committee of Xi'an International Trade & Logistics Park, China
Title: Source Solution of Sino-Europe International Cargo Train: An Analysis on International Trade

As “The belt and road initiative” was implemented in 2013, logistics has become a key word in China. The inland transportation has never gotten more stares in the country before. Triggered by the opportunity, some transportation node cities, such as Chongqing, Zhengzhou, Xi’an and Yiwu have launched Sino-Europe Express Cargo Train. However, the westbound cargo sources for the trains are not enough due to the global depression in recent years. All the local governments lunch the cargo trains provide freight subsidy in order to attract more cargos by reducing the cost of NVOCC, shippers or consignors. Consequently, the market order of Sino-Europe railway transportation has been destroyed by the policy that causes cut-throat competition. The core of logistics--efficiency between transportation volume and cost, and the soul of the market economy--free competition, have been suspended in the Sino-Europe express trains for this reason. This study analyzes the Foreign Trade Amount, Trade Intensity Index and Foreign Trade Degree of Dependence of the provinces of China in order to propose a reasonable solution for Chinese Ministry of Transport, which has planned to integrate Sino-Europe Express train in order to realize a highly efficient inland transportation link between China and Europe.

- 2) NAVALLO, Katrina, Kyoto University, Japan
Title: Rethinking Free Labor Mobility in ASEAN

On December 31, 2015, ASEAN formally launched the ASEAN Community, which is the envisioned integrated community of ten Southeast Asian countries, consisting of the following three pillars: Economic, Socio-Cultural, and Politico-Security Communities.

This paper interrogates ASEAN’s regional project of free labor mobility through the analysis of the current frameworks used in realizing movements of peoples within the region. It first seeks to understand how ASEAN perceives “free labor mobility” and proceeds to discuss the current existing frameworks for labor mobility: ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs), AFAS

Mode 4 (Movement of Natural Persons), and bilateral agreements. Second, this paper argues that ASEAN's view of mobility is largely premised on economic motivations to realize free trade of goods and services. However, in using such a framework the management of mobility of peoples is treated as goods, and not as individuals with differing motivations, needs, and rights. As seen in the data, most of intra-ASEAN migration is comprised of the movement of the unskilled and low-skilled, whose nature is increasingly becoming gendered (ie. female migrant workers working as domestic workers, caregivers, and informal workers). Third, the obvious disconnect between the three pillars of ASEAN fails to address the primary and pressing issues on migration in the region today, such as the lack of social security pensions and health insurance for migrant workers, human trafficking, and migrant abuse, among others. Fourth and last, the paper encourages policy makers to view migration in a larger perspective, not only within the ambit of economic integration, but also using a sociological perspective in understanding the social processes involved in the movement and acceptance of foreign workers within the region, as well as recognizing and understanding the other forms of migration, as refugees, bride migrants, international retirees, student migrants.

3) MAXUDOVA, Oliya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Extractive Industries as an Economic Possibility of TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan is extremely rich and blessed with natural resources but there are also lots of challenges associate in turning these into wealth. Just about 25 years after independence, Tajikistan is still in a transition phase in terms of economic development. Government is still struggling with social and economic hurddles that occurred after independence, and is not ready to prevent or solve, or even cope with the contemporary and future coming global economic challenges. The government management at all levels has failed in terms of using the country's opportunity and wealth for the economic and social prosperity and development. The main challenges of the country are seeking any kind of source for increasing revenue for budget, mostly through new taxes. It has bad influence to business and enterprise activity that put them in a struggling mechanism for survival rather for development. Therefore, the Government of Tajikistan should start to spend more effort to effectively utilize natural resources, and through reforms in the Extractive Industry sector as a factor to economic growth and poverty reduction.

This paper aims to understand what are the key conditions and characteristics underpinning the Extractive Industries of Tajikistan. Study is based on qualitative methodology via conducting indepth interviews with selected respondents from the government, non

government organizations, international finance organizations and representatives from the extractive industry sector (local and joint venture companies). Collected data was analyzed through coding approaches through Atlas.ti qualitative software.

Key words: Tajikistan, Extractive Industries, Economic Growth, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives,

Panel Session 49 (D202)

12:45 – 14:15

Title: Kyushu University CAFS Panel: The Emerging Power Game in Northeast Asia

Chair: Professor GOLUNOV, Sergey

Panel Abstract

The importance of Asia-Pacific seems to be apparent when we look at the world from Kyushu. Within the extensive Asia-Pacific region, Northeast Asia provides Kyushu's immediate outer environment. While the Cold War legacies still remain deeply in this area, new confrontations and contestations triggered by the rise of China are also becoming evident. Where are Northeast Asian countries heading for? How can they coexist as a community? In this panel, three experts from Kyushu University are going to examine the future of Northeastern power game from Russian, Korean and Chinese perspectives respectively.

1) IWASHITA Akihiro, Kyushu University, Japan

Title: Russia in the Northeast Asia: Contraction or Expansion?

Abstract:

Historically analyzing, Russian presence in the Northeast Asia has repeated cycles between contraction and expansion. In 19th century, it reached Japan Sea by invading Qing's territory, but began to retreat after losing the Russo-Japanese War. It entered into a declining stage after the Russian Revolution and the Civil War. With Stalin's industrialization and militarization, however, Soviet Union regained strength, won the border conflict against Japan, and successfully "liberated" Northeastern region of China after the World War II. Soviet international presence ascended along with its regional expansion. But then, Soviet-Chinese border war in 1969 and the following stalemate with Beijing cast a shadow over Moscow's glory. Gorbachev's perestroika brought hope for renewed Soviet commitment to the Asia-Pacific, which was later vanished by the demise of Soviet Union. Since then, the Russia has not regained its presence in the region. Does it mean that the cycle no longer exists, or that a

strong Russia is on the way to come back to this region in future? This paper will examine these questions by comparing Russia's relations with Japan, China, two Koreas, and most importantly the United States.

2) PARK Jong Seok, Kyushu University, Japan

Title: Dynamics and Prospect of North Korean Nuclear Issue in the Phase of China's Rise

Abstract:

Each country has various kinds of relations with other countries often facing them at borders. And each country tries to protect their territory surrounded by such borders. That is, they are trying to secure their survival. North Korea is not an exception.

Lately, in East Asia the tensions are growing high. One of the reasons is that North Korea has been conducting nuclear experiments and launching artificial satellites or various missiles successively.

By the way, concerning this issue, many people just insist that we should block the North Korean nuclearization without offering any sound logic. But if we approach this problem in such way, we could only raise our voice but could not draw any realistic and reasonable solution.

This article, having this kind of background concern, tries to approach the North Korean nuclearization issue from the viewpoint of the survival of a country and seek a realistic and reasonable solution in the situation that mainly North Korea and the U.S. are confronting each other in the phase of China's Rise.

With the aim of finding a realistic and reasonable solution to North Korean nuclear issue, this article will explore 1) strategies for a country's survival [self-reliance, forming alliance, collective control, world government], 2) characteristics of North Korea's strategies for survival [laying emphasis on self-reliance], 3) goals and means of key players –North Korea, the U.S., and China- concerning North Korean nuclear issue, 4) dynamics of the north Korean nuclear issue, 5) prospect of the North Korean nuclear issue 6) a possible compromise [negotiations for the denuclearization of North Korea and negotiations for diplomatic normalization between the U.S. and North Korea at the same time].

3) MASUO Chisako T., Kyushu University, Japan

Title: The Impact of Chinese “One Belt, One Road” on Northeast Asia

Abstract:

The future of rising China is seen with skepticism by the international society, not only because of its increasing national power but also because of its uncertainty rooted in the unprecedented regime type that combined an authoritarian political system with liberal market economy. Although the “One Belt, One Road (OBOR)” strategy proposed by Xi Jinping stresses the economic rationality to develop the entire Eurasia as one entity, it is also regarded as an effort to utilize Chinese economic power to establish political supremacy in the region. However, Chinese communist regime also cannot ignore the liberal market mechanism for the reason that its domestic stability is heavily depended on the economic performance a lot more than in normal democracies.

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of Chinese “OBOR” strategy on Northeast Asia, based on the premise that the political and economic factors work closely but separately in China. Within the domestic division of labor, the central government of China represents the nation and makes diplomatic/political decisions, whereas local/provincial governments carry the actual responsibility in relation to the local economic developments. By comparing the two different approaches of Beijing and local governments in the bordering regions toward its neighbors, this paper tries to analyze the degree of political intention of Chinese “OBOR”, and what kinds of impact it will have on the future international relations of the Northeast Asia.

Panel Session 50 (D203)

12:45—14:15

Title: Political Economy II

Chair: Professor HAMANAKA Shintaro

Discussant: Professor HAMANAKA Shintaro

1) HARTLEY, Ryan, Tohoku University, Japan

Title: Japan, Burma, and Mekong Cooperation: the Economic Integration of a Sub-region

This presentation will take as its focus Japan's politico-economic interventions in the Mekong region, with a particular focus upon Burma/Myanmar (herein referred to as Burma). The premise of the presentation will be that rather than a 'passive' or 'reactive' state, Japan has for decades been quietly, multi-dimensionally, and in a highly coordinated fashion, working to

integrate the Mekong region in order to economically integrate Southeast Asia in addition to creating direct inter-regional economic connectivity across South-Southeast Asia; towards which Burma's most recent democratic transition is removing the final strategic hurdle. The thesis will be that since Burma's 2011 democratic transition, Japan (referring collectively to public and private actors working in consortia) has dramatically increased its activities in Burma and that this must be understood in the context of three factors: (1) a historical commitment to Burma that has existed a long time prior to 2011; (2) broader Mekong sub-region integration efforts of which Burma is the final piece of the puzzle; and (3) broader regional competition with China that includes both security and econo-business considerations. Based on months of primary field research spent interviewing Japanese political and business actors across the Mekong region, the presentation will convey original interpretations and conclusions publicly for the first time. The conclusion/prediction will be that rather than a sub-region successfully integrating - represented by either Mekong cooperation or greater ASEAN integration - there exists the strong potential for the development of serious conflict in the Mekong and/or Southeast Asia in the coming decade unless properly understood.

2) CHEY Hyoung Kyu, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Japan

Title: Who are the First Users of a Newly-Emerging International Currency, the Chinese Renminbi? A Demand-Side Study of Currency Internationalization

Who are the first users of a newly-internationalizing currency? This issue, crucial to understanding the dynamics of the emergence of a new international monetary order, remains long underexplored in the existing literature, which tends to adopt a supply-side approach analyzing mainly the international currency issuers. Our study addresses this important question, with a focus on the case of the Chinese renminbi, by employing a demand-side analysis that examines the international currency users. Our primary argument is that a state's hosting of a major global financial center—a domestic condition largely independent of influence from countries issuing international currencies—leads to a greater likelihood of its supporting the use of a newly-emerging international currency. This argument ultimately highlights the roles of global financial institutions, and the related inter-state rivalries among international currency users, in shaping a new international monetary order. We in addition find significant impacts on a state's use of international currencies stemming from its institutional economic cooperation and its security ties with international currency-issuing states. We also show, in contrast to conventional expectations, that a country's mere trade and investment integration with international currency issuers generally does not affect its international currency use to a significant extent.

3) FUNAKI, Kaituu I Pangai, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: New Visions for International Aid: Perspectives from the Pacific Islands

Aid operation by top donors in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) has contributed significantly to the new appearance of the region, but not in the way it was intended to. Dependency on aid is considered natural and official, and nations are struggling to keep up with the aid requirements introduced by donors. The carrot and stick effect can be observed and has led the region into conforming to someone else's imputed conceptions of life. The efforts of multiple donors operating various foreign policies are not compatible with the expectations of "archaic societies" that share the common characteristic of being connected by the "sea of islands." Aid is a need in the Pacific, but due to the lack of capacity to follow the procedures required by traditional donors, recipients tend to seek the second best. The availability of many choices not only leads to rivalry amongst donor countries, but also opens the door to the negative exploitation of the region's resources.

The tools of Common Pool Resources (CPR) aimed at good governance and the moral value of the Pacific "Gift Theory" are introduced in order to scrutinize possible alternatives towards a win-win scenario of international aid. Oceania being the biggest recipient of ODA per capita in the world signifies the belittlement of the region. The recognition of "reciprocity" as a way out from this trap is advocated in this research. The model of Gross National Giving (GNG) is introduced in this paper with the aim of empowering recipient countries to utilize the significant efforts of donor nations towards eradicating poverty and contributing to global prosperity. This model requires a shift from the decolonization core mindset of "helping them to help themselves" to a philosophy of "helping them to help us". This shifting process rightly places "Official Dependency Assistance" as an alternative to "Official Development Assistance". Through case studies in Tonga, Vanuatu and Kiribati, this research aims to identify alternative aid negotiation combination models for the PICs to articulate their needs to Australia, France, Japan and China.

4) BAHAU, Simon Peter, University of Toyama, Japan

Title: The Changing Asia Pacific: Sharing Knowledge, Shaping the Future

-Perspectives on Papua New Guinea: The Evolving Pacific Paradise (Bird)-

The Asia Pacific is certainly a historically rich and culturally diverse region. It also embraces some of the most dynamic and fastest growing economies. The region itself is also a rapidly and continuously changing one due to complex and interacting factors and events that

influence its growth and stability. Besides the threats of climate change, the forces of globalization and the occurrences of natural calamities, there exist many other crucial and compelling concerns affecting the region. Among these are population growth and aging, poverty and inequality, urbanization, rise of emerging markets, increased consumption, disruptive technologies, internal and external conflicts, and political tensions.

Within the region, much is usually expressed about Asia, while the Pacific counterpart remains uncovered in so many ways. Among the Pacific counterparts, Papua New Guinea (PNG), whose national bird is the Bird of Paradise, stands out here as an upcoming economy with a background and future that is worth looking into now because it is fast becoming a major player within the Pacific Islands. The historical background and relations are well noted while the country endeavors into securing its rightful position in the Asia Pacific, especially with challenges and issues it faces currently.

The presentation will pursue into perspectives on how PNG could best utilize its available resources while sharing the knowledge and experiences gained for shaping its future together with its major players and stakeholders such as governments, policy-makers, businesses and corporations, communities, and non-governmental organizations, in particular, research and academic institutions, who all have shared interests and responsibility for the development and security of the region.

The presenter wishes to look into perspectives for the Bird of Paradise, Papua New Guinea, in enriching its knowledge, identifying solutions for pressing issues and forging meaningful partnerships towards a more peaceful, prosperous, equitable and resilient future for the nation itself, which shall mirror not only the Pacific Islands, but also the Asia Pacific region and beyond, while establishing links between knowledge and practice, and bridging the sciences with humanities, arts and literature.

Panel Session 51 (D204)

12:45 — 14:15

Title: Roles of the Military in National Development in Asia

Chair: Professor KASUYA Yuko

Panel Abstract

Whilst a vast number of studies have examined the impacts and reasons for the military's political interventions in Asia and elsewhere, little attention has been heeded to the military's

roles in various aspects of national development. This panel seeks to identify some critical processes through which the military supported the national development in major countries in Asia.

The first presenter assesses the military's roles in supporting local elites in the political regime building during the de-colonisation period in Southeast Asia. She observes that active involvement of local elites in the institutionalised political process is more likely to deliver civilian leaders whilst the opposite tends to breed military-trained leaders and/or communists leading the decolonization moment.

The second presenter focuses on the military's role in promoting economic and social development in major countries in contemporary Southeast Asia. Examinations in the cases from Thailand and the Philippines reveal that the military's role was not limited to simply winning the hearts and minds but delivered crucial resources and assets required for local economic development.

The third presenter turns attention to changes in military culture and behaviour – by assessing the Japan Self-Defense Forces – in response to the recent security developments where more vigorous defence and combat functions are expected under the deteriorating national security environment.

This panel expects the presenters and the audience to enlighten the roles that the military has played in various facets and stages of the national development in Asia and to help broaden the scope of the social science literature linking the two domains.

1) KASUYA Yuko, Keio University, Japan

Title: Civilian, Military, or Communists? : Leaders at the Decolonization in Southeast Asia

Abstract:

Contemporary Southeast Asia is a region that hosts a variety of political regime types, from democracies to dictatorships. In order to help understand this regime-type variation, it is crucial to understand what types of leaders led the decolonization moment, because the founding constitutions and the nature of legitimate political authority are heavily influenced by those leaders. Three types of decolonization leaders examined in this paper are: (1) civilian politicians in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia, (2) military-trained leaders in Myanmar, and (3) the communists in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. This paper claims that the ways in

which colonial masters incorporated (or not incorporated) local elites to the colonial government influence this variation. More specifically, colonies that allowed participation of local elites in the institutionalized political process (elections, parties, legislatures) tend to have civilian leaders at the time of decolonization, while the colonies that allowed little local elite participation tend to breed military-trained leaders and/or communists leading the decolonization moment.

2) KIBA Saya, Doshisha University, Japan

Title: Soldiers in National Development in Thailand and the Philippines

Abstract:

In some new democracies, militaries have been regarded serving for the people through works related development and social welfare. They even nurtured close ties with local community and civil society organizations. As it was so in Japan after the World War Two, Tomoyuki Sasaki concludes that militarization and democracy do not necessarily conflict in his recent publication, *Japan's Postwar Military and Civil Society: Contesting a Better Life* (Bloomsbury, 2015).

This paper will examine the process of military's role in national development in Thailand and the Philippines during and after the Cold War. Their functions are not limited in winning the heart and mind of villagers. The paper analyzes the interaction between the military and civilians through soldiers' local initiatives to help relieving economic problems such as unemployment, unequal development between the city and countryside, and outflow of rural population. Commanders and senior militaries taught younger soldiers that armed forces are for the people and that the military was responsible for defending people not only from war and insurgency but also from economic difficulties. This principle, as a rationale, has never been abandoned even when some civil society organizations criticized the military.

However, in the Philippines, civilian politicians and civil society groups decided to abolish special budget for military's development in 2010. This research tries to answer the following two key question; 1) how have the military's development project contributed to raise public support? 2) did soldiers' tactics in different area bring about distinct outcomes unique to each area/country? Why do they occur?

3) YASUTOMI Atsushi, Research Institute for Peace and Security, Japan

Title: Changes in Military Culture: Examinations of the Japan Self-Defense Forces

Abstract:

Much of the existing literature on postmodern military culture has focused on impacts on the militaries of the post-Cold War Western democracies in which new non-combat functions are added to their conventional defence and combat capabilities. Then, what changes are expected in military culture when stronger conventional combat functions are further added on top of the postmodern activities that are already established as the primary functions and well approved in its parent society? The existing literature does not clearly predict what changes in military culture will be brought about under such a condition.

The Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF)'s postmodern activities of humanitarian and peace support operations have virtually been the principal functions that have highly been approved among the Japanese society. Japan's recent legal reforms have further extended its combat capabilities, requiring various internal changes within the JSDF and the Ministry of Defense to accommodate them. Would they drastically change the JSDF's military culture? The existing theoretical studies do not really suffice to answer this question.

This research examines military culture in the following three perspectives: postmodernity, cohesion and military effectiveness, and military organisational culture. The anti-modernism aspect of postmodernity explains that today's erosion of sovereignty has weakened the military's dedication solely to defence of national interest, thereby complicating civilian control in multinational activities, and weakening public approval for traditional defence tasks. The literature on cohesion emphasises MOOTW's vague mission principles also weaken combat motivation, thus degrading military effectiveness. Studies of military organisational culture suggest that change in military organisation is implemented only after negotiations, bargains, and accommodation amongst subgroups within the military. These studies on military culture only partially explain in what way changes in the JSDF's military culture may take shape, and thus require re-examinations.

Panel Session 52 (D205)

14:25—15:55

Title: Media and Cultural Change

Chair: Professor YOSHIDA Kaori

1) YOSHIDA Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Mediating Otome: Memory-making through Postwar Japanese War Films

There has been an unwritten rule that live-action war films, unlike comics and novels, should avoid projecting grotesque human (actors') bodies covered by injuries or keloid, in order to avoid the potential prejudice against the bomb victims. Japanese (anti-) war films thus often employ shōjo characters who suffer from radiation disease, called "genbaku otome" (A-bomb maiden), to convey anti-war message.

This paper attempts to demonstrate how war films centered on otome or shōjo characters in postwar Japan have contributed to, challenged, or negotiated with the articulation of Japan's national war narrative. The mechanism operating here is rather complicated, and the interpretation of Japanese war films entails the socio-political context of postwar Japan, such as the nation's perception of WWII closely tied to domestic and international affairs.

In order to clarify this mechanism to better understand the function of otome and shōjo in mediated narratives, the paper examines two films, *Ai to shi no kiroku* [A Record of Love and Death] (1966) and *Yumechiyo nikki* [The Diary of Yumechiyo] (1985). Both films are starred by Sayuri Yoshinaga – the epitome of purity and chastity, playing a genbaku otome or a girl tossed around by her boyfriend who suffers from A-bomb disease. It problematizes the use of otome (or shōjo) in war films that prioritize peace awareness over the nation's exertion of violence to its former colonies during the war. It also demonstrates how the narrative and projection of genbaku otome would impact Japan's national war memory over all.

2) IWAMA Yuki, Chubu University, Japan

Title: Is Pan-Asian Media Possible? : The History of Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance

It is a common determination that making Pan-regional media in Asia is difficult, because Asia has diverse languages and cultures. However, there used to be a Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance (PANA). PANA was established and registered by Norman Soong, Chinese American journalist, in Hong Kong in 1950 as a news agency "of the Asian, by the Asian, for the Asian". It had

branches in Tokyo, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, Seoul, Taipei, New Delhi, Vientiane, among others.

My purpose is to clarify the history of PANA for thinking of new Pan-Asian media in the future. For that, this paper examines “how PANA was started and managed”, and then “what roles did PANA play for Asian journalism” focusing on two countries, Japan and Singapore.

Although PANA's financial situation gradually became bad and many of the Asian bureaus reorganized as a local company in each country, PANA and its legacy played some important roles.

As for PANA Tokyo, for example, they cooperated with EPU (European Press Photo Union) in the coverage of the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games. And dispatched war correspondents one after another to Vietnam to cover the prolonged war.

Another case, Singapore PANA developed as a media which made better relationship between Singapore and Japan. They established Japanese newspaper in Singapore.

PANA had played important roles in the history of Asian journalism and was a small but first great challenge for making Pan-regional media in Asia.

3) HUNG Christine Yu-Ting, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Who is More “Ozu”? A Reading of *Café Lumière* (HOU Hsiao-Hsien, 2003) and *Tokyo Family* (Yamada Yoji, 2013)

Ozu Yasujiro has been by far one of the most significant Japanese film directors since the last century. He is famous for his *Tokyo Story* (Ozu Yasujiro, 1953), detailing the complicated relationships in a Japanese family that moved from the countryside of Japan to Tokyo. Ozu is famous for his “Japaneseness” with regard to his film aesthetics and the detailed description of the interwoven relationship between father and daughter.

In 2003, the Taiwanese film director, Hou Hsiao-hsien was invited by Shochiku Company to make a film about Ozu Yasujiro for Ozu's one-hundred year birthday anniversary. In 2013, the Japanese film director, Yamada Yoji made a film, *Tokyo Family* to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Ozu Yasujiro's death. This presentation is going to provide a reading of the similarities and differences of Hou's *Café Lumière* and Yamada's *Tokyo Family* compared to

Ozu's Tokyo Story. Using the theories of Noël Burch, David Bordwell, Kristin Thompson and Emilie Yeh on Ozu's special film techniques and texts, I intend to examine how Hou and Yamada have represented the essence of Ozu. In addition, I also focus on how Yamada develops a good extension of Tokyo Story, which might happen to you and me nowadays as well as how Hou makes a dialogue between Ozu's quasi-outdated text and his current audience. The above-mentioned have explained Ozu's importance in the Japanese film industry and the realistic description of the alienation of society in Japan not only in the past but also in the current and the future.

4) DE SOUZA, Lyle, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: Changing Urban Asian Pacific Identities in Documentary Films: Hafu and Nikkei

The Asia Pacific region's historical, cultural, and economic diversity is reflected in the identities of its peoples. These are more complex and intertwined than ever before. Challenging the myth of a homogenous Japan are a growing number of people who defy existing nation-based categorisations. 'Nikkei' are people of Japanese descent now citizens in a number of countries around the world including Brazil, the United States, and Canada. 'Hafu' are so-called because they are part-Japanese and part-foreign. With the growing numbers and influence of these peoples, documentaries films have developed to help us understand them and their increasing influence in the Asian Pacific region. In this paper, I examine how the documentary films *One Big Hapa Family* (dir Jeff Chiba Stearns) and *Hafu* (dirs Lara Perez Takagi and Megumi Nishikura) are not only explaining these changes but are also driving them by offering the opportunity to mobilise these minority groups. Using a selection of clips as well as my interviews with the directors, I show how these documentary films raise important issues relating to identity, belonging, and the nation. I explore the implication of this in relation to post-nation Asia Pacific identities that transcend linguistic, cultural, and national borders. These fluid and evolving identities offer a possible solution to the perceived problems of integration for a Japan contemplating a future multicultural coexistence.

Panel Session 53 (D208)

12:45 – 14:15

Title: The Indo-Pacific Fusion and International Relations

Chair: Associate Professor NAGY, Stephen

Discussant: Associate Professor NAGY, Stephen

1) KALITA, Sanghamitra, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Title: The Changing Dynamics of Indo-Vietnam Relations under the Current Regime of Narendra Modi

The Asia-Pacific region has emerged as an important area for India's foreign policy strategic thinking due to its political, security and economic needs. India's growing and sustained relationship with Vietnam has manifested and deepened her presence in the region. Under the new regime of Narendra Modi, both the countries have witnessed an array of bilateral engagements pertaining to energy security, defense agreements. China, which has emerged as a key player in the region with its assertiveness has reinforced the relevance of an enhanced Indian role in East and Southeast Asia and its Asia-Pacific partners. Therefore, Vietnam has emerged as a strong partner in its strategic calculations. In this era of complex interdependence espoused by Keohane and Nye, India wants to secure energy supplies in the region and the South China Sea holds prominence in terms of its trade with the Asia-Pacific region. Vietnam for India will be its best bet.

The proposed paper will analyse the growing relationship between India and Vietnam in the context of Look East Policy. It will also look into the other aspects where both countries can strengthen their ties and make it more substantive. Finally, it analyses the external and internal factors that have the potential to accelerate or diminish India's emphasis on engagement with Asia-Pacific countries with respect to the rise and assertiveness of China in the region and the rebalancing strategy of the United States in the region.

2) JAKOLSKA, Aleksandra, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Foreign Policy of Narendra Modi: New Era in Japan-India Relations?

Is there a new era in Japan-India relations in the foreign policy of Narendra Modi? I will try to answer this question in my paper.

Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori and Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee (at the time leader of Bharatiya Janata Party, BJP) decided to establish “Global Partnership between Japan and India” in year 2000. In 2004 BJP lost in general elections, Indian National Congress gained power for two terms 2004-2014. In general election in 2014, BJP came back to power, Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India. Japan was the first country outside of South Asia visited by Modi in September 2014. At that time Japan-India relationship was upgraded to “Special Strategic and Global Partnership.” In December 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited India and Abe and Modi presented “Japan and India Vision 2025 Special Strategic and Global Partnership Working Together for Peace and Prosperity of the Indo-Pacific Region and the World”.

Japan currently is one of the biggest aid donors to India, one of the most important economic partners, especially as a source of FDI. Moreover Japan is India’s one of a top security partners. Modi underlined many times that Japan is a crucial and strategic partner for India. Shinzo Abe already in 2007 said: “The Japan-India relationship is blessed with the largest potential for development of any bilateral relationship anywhere in the world.” In my paper I will try to answer the question how, and if, Modi can make a difference in India-Japan relations.

3) YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Infrastructure Development in the Indo-Pacific: Analysing from Sino-Japanese Rivalry

The newly emerging economies represented by Indonesia and India have exhibited robust economic growth, which urged the emergence of the Indo-Pacific. The continuous economic growth has produced growing demand for infrastructure investment in energy, telecommunications, transport, and water/sanitation. China located commitments to infrastructure development as a crucial diplomatic means. During his visit to Southeast Asia in October 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). This proposal collected international attention, and the AIIB was formally launched in December 2015 with 57 founding members. On the other hand, the Japanese government located the export of infrastructure systems as a main pillar to achieve an economic objective to reinvigorate the Japanese economy. In May 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure: Investment for Asia’s Future as a strategic concept for infrastructure development.

The main objective of this research is to explore manners and motivations in China and Japan’s commitments to infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific. In so doing, it pays attention to regime formation at the macro level and economic security at the micro level. For the

former analysis, it examines how China and Japan have engaged in the formation of specific rules, norms and standards in relation to infrastructure investment. For the latter analysis, it explores how China and Japan have committed to infrastructure development in a particular country in order to attain specific political-security objectives.

4) WILKINS, Thomas, University of Tokyo, Japan

Title: Japan and the Search for Allies

Over the last two decades Japan has begun to engage in a more dynamic and 'omni-directional' foreign policy. This is reflected in a policy of alliance/alignment restructuring and diversification which involves the creation of a more wide-ranging network of security partnerships in order to safeguard and reinforce Japan's security position in the Asia-Pacific. This is a twin track policy, which exhibits both the reconfiguration of existing allied relationships, plus the creation of new cooperative bilateral linkages. Tokyo has deepened its ties with the United States and Australia on one hand, while cultivating new partners among South East Asian states, but especially with India. Japan does not have a long lineage of alliance relationships, which means that our understanding of this facet of Japanese foreign policy is little studied and understood (with the notable exception of US-Japan relations during the Cold War). Since creating and managing allied relationships has become a pressing issue for Japan and its partners, this gap in our knowledge needs to be urgently addressed. The critical aspect that this study aims to investigate is Japan's management of its allied relations with new 'strategic partners'; that is, those that are more substantive (or gaining in priority) above and beyond 'standard' bilateral diplomatic relations. It will provide important insights into the comparative case study dyads (with the ROK, India, and Australia), within the context of wider regional relationships with the United States-alliance network.

Panel Session 54 (D209)

12:45— 14:15

Title: Local Governance and Development

Chair: Ms HANIDA, Rozidateno Putri

1) FARZAM RAHIMI, Farid Ahmad, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Local Governance and District Development Assembly Institutionalization in Afghanistan

This research paper describes an important rural development program in Afghanistan, which is called National Area-Based Development Program (NABDP). This program was a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Afghanistan's Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The main goal of the program was to eradicate poverty, as well as improve livelihoods in rural Afghanistan. Based on interviews with key informants at the policy level, provincial level and local level, this paper tries to answer the question of: How local communities are mobilized and formed to take part in decision-making on rural development activities in Afghanistan? Therefore, the main purpose of this paper is to describe Local Governance and District Development Assembly (DDA) Institutionalization, which is a key component of the NABDP. The outcomes point to the NABDP's policy following the development activities on the bases of area-based implementation approach which were associated with the third pillar of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

Key words: Afghanistan, Area-based, DDA, Governance, NABDP, Rural development

2) HANIDA, Rozidateno Putri, Andalas University, Indonesia, IRAWAN, Bimbi and Syamsurizaldi, Indonesia

Title: Develop the Institutional Capacity Building of Local Government in Establishment of Self-Reliance Nagari

In an accelerated process of establishment of self-reliance in a local government is needed a reliable government capacity. The capacity includes the synergy of capacity that moves in three different domains, namely the capacity of the individual, organizational, and system. Nagari Lubuk Malako as one of the lowest government in South Solok Regency registered itself as the village with the highest village earned revenue in that regency is an exciting achievement when the regency is located in the regency that is classified as frontier, outlying, and underdeveloped region. This study aims to describe and analyze the capacity building process in the local

government institutions especially the capacity of the system domain. With qualitative research methods the authors describe each encountered symptom in the field. In building the capacity of institutions, Nagari Lubuk Malako capable to instituting overall of individual and organizational capacity to be a procedure, mechanism, and standard in the organization of work in the nagari. This can be seen from the products of the policies made in Nagari Lubuk Malako such as Nagari Regulation, Standard Operating Procedure in the public service, servicing personal placement in nagari via the mechanism of recruitment, as well as Head of Nagari Decision and also the decision of Nagari Consultative Council which works on every its setting level. At the further level, capacity building in Nagari Lubuak Malako can be seen from the agreement of all the stakeholders in the nagari to manage nagari's potencies to encourage the implementation of governance, development, and good public services.

Panel Session 55 (D210)

12:45 – 14:15

Title: 地域における諸課題

Chair: 金井 秀介 准教授

1) 陸 長栄 上海財經大学 (中国)

Title: 地域金融協力における日本政府による政策の「二重構造」

本稿は、時系列で ASEAN+3 メカニズムの構築に伴う日本政府の地域金融政策がいかに変遷され、またどのように積極的に主導権を握ろうとしたことに定着されたか、を考察することを主な目的とする。アジア危機以降、日本政府は、独自の救済措置により、地域観を従来の「二国間支援モデル」から「多国間協力主義」へと大きく転換させていた。財務省は、ASEAN+3 を中心に、地域金融協力における方向性の主導権を握ろうとしていた。小泉政権の発足以降、EAS 推進を巡る一連の動向を見ると、日本政府が再び汎太平洋地域に顔を向けていたものの、一方、金融面では、財務省の主導で政策は依然として ASEAN+3 協力体制の下で検討されていた。すなわち、表 (EAS) の推進目標は、裏 (ASEAN+3) の政策実施によって完成されたと言う「二重性」が、2003 年以降の地域金融協力における日本政府に行われた政策の重要な特徴となっている。

2) 金井 秀介 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 地方における独立系小規模映画館の顧客価値創造に関する研究

本研究は、地方独立系小規模映画館の顧客価値創造メカニズムを明らかにすることを目的とする。地方の独立系小規模映画館は、国内映画産業の多様性保持という観点からも極めて重要な存在であるが、そうした小規模映画館の経営に関する包括的な研究は限られている。大規模映画館（シネコン）の隆盛に比して減少を続ける独立系小規模映画館だが、中には地方においても安定経営を続ける映画館がある。そうした映画館にはシネコンにはない強固な顧客支持層が存在することがわかってきた（例えば大分市のシネマ 5 では、総売り上げに占める会員売上比率は約 40% であり、会員一人当たりの年間平均鑑賞映画数は約 18 回。）。本研究では、九州・中国地方の映画館への実地調査を基に、映画館各社の経営資源を縦軸に、上映映画作品（コンテンツ）に対して映画館と顧客の関係性（コンテクスト）を横軸に、独立系小規模映画館の顧客価値創造のあり方を考察する。

3) 福井 敬 大正大学 (日本)

Title: 和歌山県新宮市における「大逆事件」連座者の顕彰過程

本報告の目的は、地域社会において歴史上の人物がどのように「偉人」として顕彰されるようになったのかを考察することである。具体的な事例として、1911（明治 43）年の「大逆事件」により連座し死刑もしくは無期懲役の判決を下された大石誠之助、成石平四郎、成石勘三郎、高木顕明、峯尾節堂、崎久保誓一の「新宮グループ」6名の顕彰過程を取り上げる。それをもとに上記の6名が和歌山県新宮市において「大逆事件」100年後にあたる2001年に如何に顕彰されたかについての要因を分析する。

こうした、ある人物の顕彰過程を扱った研究は、主に宗教学、歴史学、民俗学、社会学からなされてきた。そこでは、靖国神社・護国神社・忠魂碑・英霊祭祀といった国家的な関与という政治性の論点が否応なく注目されてきた（小林・照沼 1968、村上 1974、赤澤 2005、2015、白川 2015 など）。

しかし、本報告では、戦前では「大逆罪」のレッテルを貼られながらも、戦後では地域の誇れる人物として顕彰されたという、戦前と戦後ではその人物像が大きく変容したことを明らかにしており、先行する「政治と宗教」の問題につながる顕彰研究とは異なる視点を導入しており、独自性があるといえる。

結論として、「新宮グループ」の顕彰の要因には、非戦や平等などの戦後の価値体系が新宮市内で浸透したこと、宗教教団による「大逆事件」連座者の教団内での顕彰活動の2点があげられる。いわば、思想的要因と外的要因が「新宮グループ」の顕彰において重要な要因だったのである。

Panel Session 56 (D211)

12:45—14:15

Title: Institutions and Governance

Chair: Professor THAMMABOOSADEE, Sustarum

1) PUGUON, Eleazar, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Is Meritocracy the Answer? Merit-Based Recruitment Systems, Corruption Control, and Competency-Building in Local Government Units of the Cordillera Administrative Region, Philippines

Previous literature has studied the causal relationship between meritocratic recruitment and selection in the civil service and bureaucratic performance, showing positive results. Cross-country analyses have shown that bureaucratic features, like meritocratic recruitment and selection, are inversely related to the level of corruption in government. Scholars have also linked meritocracy to competency-building in the public sector. Even after controlling the other bureaucratic factors, the benefits of merit-based recruitment systems remain high across countries.

The Philippine narrative, however, tells a different story. Heavily influenced by its colonial past, the Philippines has relatively maintained its preference for meritocratic recruitment systems in government since the 1900's. In fact, the Civil Service Commission of the Philippines has institutionalized the Merit Promotion Plan, a set of guidelines and a model for the meritocratic recruitment. However, the Philippine government remains highly corrupt and mostly incompetent as evidenced by the significant number of complaints filed to anti-corruption agencies and extensive use of contractual and casual employees, respectively. It is particularly prevalent at the micro level of government, the local government units, where most of the complaints and contractual hiring are observable.

This research focuses on answering this gap between theory and reality by testing three hypotheses in the case of the local government units in the Cordillera Region of the Philippines. The first theory suggests that, while the name points to a merit-based system, the model proposed by the Merit Promotion Plan is not meritocratic. The second argument offered is that the implementation of the Merit Promotion Plan proves to be the barrier for reaping its benefits. The last theory argues that meritocratic recruitment is not useful at the micro level unless coupled with other strategies to control corruption and build competency.

2) KWON Daesung, IMP Migration Research & Consulting, Korea

Title: Rethinking Student Migration in Japan as a Non-Immigration Country in the Context of Aging Society and Immigration

Japan has been averse to immigration due to the belief of homogeneity. Although Japan has already turned into a de facto country of immigration, immigration is continuously a radical topic in the society. However, undergoing a serious demographic transformation, Japan's migration policies seem to be moving forward more liberalized and settlement-oriented. In particular to revitalize its stagnant economy and govern the world's third largest economy, the government understands the significance of foreign human resources. In this situation it is actively involved in attracting qualified foreign migrant workers, and also recruiting international students through internationalization of higher education to enhance its national competitiveness, and utilize them as temporary and skilled laborers. Despite many attempts, yet they continue to underperform. While there are various factors behind the underperformance problems such as socio-cultural and institutional ones, the question of how the government and society perceive immigration is more crucial. Against this backdrop, examining the reasons behind Japan's unwillingness to allow mass immigration, this study critically reviews Japan's policy initiatives to utilize foreign laborers instead of formal immigration, and review student migration as an alternative to mass migration in the context of aging society. The result of this study may be to point to ways in which Japan may strategically review the recruitment and retention of international students through both human capital and academic-gate approach, and use student migrants practically as a source of skilled workers to address its demographic and economic problems as well as a means of creating a genuinely multicultural society.

3) ANSHARI, Khairullah, Ritsumeikan University, Japan and KAMIKUBO, Masato, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Village Fiscal Transfers: Introducing a New Product of Indonesian Fiscal Decentralization (Villages' Allocation and Expenditures' Policy Implementation Case in Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province)

The fiscal decentralization's side of Village Law 6/2014 has created new intergovernmental village fiscal relations in the form of fiscal transfers adding village fund (Dana Desa) from the state beside the prior village fund regency allocation (Alokasi Dana Desa) and shared regency tax revenues (Bagi Hasil Pajak dan Retribusi Daerah) from the regency to finance four domains of village local scale authorities (Kewenangan Lokal Berskala Desa): 1) village governance

activities, 2) village development (infrastructure), 3) social services (relations), and 4) community empowerment. This study intended to explain the empirical situation after the first policy implementation on the vanguard level with the focus on allocation and expenditure action. The implementation in Banjar Regency has shown that allocation method for the transfers applied base and proportioned (formula) amount aimed for sufficient village fiscal capacity and maintain state-regency-village relations regardless the inequality indication. After spending, infrastructure development and remuneration for village officials dominate villages' expenditures. Spending the transfers demands a new role for village heads as public finance manager besides the existing role of community leader in village political governance position. Concentrated on upward accountability but have to give an extra time of the fiscal year for accounting and reporting the expenditures, most villages accomplished the target of transfers spending, but forgot to perform downward accountability to the society. The transfers that constituted into village budget (APBDes) has created equal opportunities for own village projects, but faded the political competition for regency projects. Regency-village overlapping authorities and human resources constraint should be solved immediately to smooth the decentralization's goal to villages.

Key Words: decentralization, fiscal transfers, allocation and expenditure, Indonesia, Desa

4) THAMMABOOSADEE, Sustarum, Thammasat University, Thailand

Title: The Transformation of Political Institution in Thailand under 2016-Constitution: The Anatomy of Elite's Aspiration

According to 2016 constitution referendum, the military's draft constitution will be declared as constitution for Thailand. Timeframe for next general election is unclear according to military government's roadmap. Nevertheless, the political institutions which reflect power relations in Thai politics are arranged in advance. It is obvious that recent constitution is undemocratic; the drafting process, content and referendum itself. The constitution limit power of political party and allow 'external-Prime minister' who is not necessary involve to any kind of election. This presentation's aim is to project the transformation of Thai political institution according to the view of elite via 2016-constitution. The presentations will base from critical political economy approach which focused on the transformation of political structure which is the result from uneven economic structure.

The presentation will be separated into three parts. The first one will exhibit the condition of totalitarian regime in Thailand after 2014 military coup which reflects the undemocratic

drafting process of the constitution. The second parts will show the anatomy of Thai political economy after the 2016-constitution is effective. The third part reflects the vulnerability of political structure in Thailand after the uneven power relations which is determined by semi-tradition elite.

Panel Session 57 (D213)

12:45—14:15

Title: アジア太平洋学構築に向けて

Chair: 清家 久美 教授

Commentator: Associate Professor ASKEW, David

日本語で開催されます

パネルのアブストラクト

本パネルは、昨年度の「帰納的方法による〈アジア太平洋学〉の模索に向けて—個別研究からの試論」というタイトルのパネルの第2弾に位置づけられる。本研究の出発点は以下である。「アジア太平洋」という固有名詞による一つの学問の確立は可能なのか。APU創設2000年当時から、この問いは断続的に発せられてきた。そして現在もその決着はつかないまま、しかしながら学部の名称としての成立の事実は存在している。私達アジア太平洋学部の教員は、アジア太平洋学部に所属する限りにおいてそろそろその再考を始めなければならない。

アジア太平洋学とはなにか、さまざまに提案された（暫定的）回答の歴史を鑑み、昨年度のパネルのその接近の仕方は、APS所属教員の個別研究からさぐる帰納法であった。ここでの「帰納法」というタームはメタファーとして使用されている。厳密の意味での帰納法ではなく、所属教員の個別研究からのアジア太平洋学に向けての抽象を意味する。そうした方法により、アジア太平洋学に接近しようと試みた。清家の発表は、カントの実践倫理とハーバマスの討議倫理を検討し、普遍性への志向性からアジア太平洋学で目指そうとしている普遍的な理論、グローバルジャスティスなどの可能性を考察した。笹川の発表は、地域研究の一つの事例として、彼の専門であるカンボジアの研究を発表した。その中で、国民国家を前提としないアジア地域のあり方を歴史的視点から再構成する方法は、アジア太平洋学の一つの視点として提案された。井口のマレーシアにおけるジェンダーについての発表の中で、地域を超えたジェンダーをめぐる概念の再考が提示され、清家の普遍性の志向に収斂されうる可能性を確認した。以上三発表によって、APS所属教員の研究から見出すアジア太平洋学は、普遍性を志向する理論的枠組から接近する方法と、地域から見出そうとするその2つの方向性に分類されるが、さらにそれらは重なりあいながら発展していく分ちがたい両者であることもわかった。こうした方法によりアジア太平洋学を

追求する試みには十分な意義を見出しえたので、今後も引き続き進めていく予定にしている。ただ今年度は、もう少し包括的にアジア太平洋学を考えるパネルセッションを予定している。

再度確認するが本パネルの問題関心は、「アジア太平洋学」へのこだわりから始まる。ここでのキータームはアジア太平洋学の「理論的枠組み／分析枠組」とアジア太平洋地域を対象とする「地域研究」である。社会科学における理論的枠組の基本は西洋出自であることは言うまでもない。私達はおそらくある時代から西洋理論に、大いに恩恵を受けてきたわけである。しかしながら現在、新たな世界秩序が形成され、それまでとは異なる枠組みが強く要請されてすでにかかなりの年月が過ぎた。その回答を提出し得ないままに、研究者たちは昨今その役割を適切に果たしえず焦燥の色さえ伺われる。まさに APU の模索はその一線上にあると考えてもよい。アジア太平洋、すなわち非西洋的方法論とアメリカを含む西洋的方法論のいずれをも備え持つこの名称は、新秩序の象徴としても捉えることができる。こうした背景において「アジア太平洋学」の可能性を模索することが、昨年から続く本パネルの出発点となっている。今年度もこの問題意識を踏襲し、上記したようにアジア太平洋学の包括的アプローチを試みる。

本パネルを構成するのは、下記の研究者である。本パネルの方向性を概観し、それぞれのパネラーがどの点を中心に発表するかを以下に説明する。それぞれのアブストラクトをつけるのではなく、全容の説明とそれぞれの役割を示している。

■発表概要：アジア太平洋大学・アジア太平洋学部のビジョン再考から考えるアジア太平洋学について

2000年当時から考えられてきた、このアジア太平洋大学、アジア太平洋学部という名称は、現時点まで明確なその定義を得ることができずに現在に至る。その難しさは、知の拠点としての大学であるにも関わらず学術的な決着をつけにくいという問題である。いわゆるインターディシプリンに地域を対象にするというオーソドックスな定義としての「地域研究」という視点では大学／学部の内実としては説明がつきにくいからである。日本ないしは全世界において存在する地域研究ないしは、アジア太平洋研究について、研究所などにおいてそれらは地域研究として成立している。あるいは政策科学として国連などの視点から問題解決の方向性を示す研究所等も存在する。

では翻って APU でのアジア太平洋学をどう考えていくことが適当であるのか。そのために3つの方向を提案できる。(1) 創設者の意図をヒントとしたアジア太平洋学の理念

(2) アジア太平洋地域という対象から見る視点：地域研究 (3) 理論的枠組からの視点である。

(1) 創設者の意図をヒントとしてアジア太平洋学の理念：①創設当時の時代背景として、彼らが考えた新たな時代性における未知の問題をどのように考えるか、解決するかということ「アジア太平洋」というタームに集約した。②アジア太平洋地域に起こったことは、そこで生起する問題を世界的問題、グローバルな問題として考え、その解決のあり方を一つの新たなモデルとして考える。

以上の要約からさらに進めて以下のように考えられないか。

アジア太平洋学というタームの象徴的意味を抽象すると、実は当時において、「新たな世界秩序を直感し、そこでの問題を対象にする」ということである。創設時の構想された「アジア太平洋学」をめぐる考え方を換骨奪胎すれば、「加速度的に変化するグローバル社会の新秩序をどのように読みとくか、ということとその変化とともに把握する学問」。近代以降の急速な変化が本質となっているとも言える対象は、一つの安定的な学、ディシプリンではその考察に限界があることは周知の事実である。つまり「学」自身に変化し続けなければならない、そうした動きをも含む学が、APSに適当な定義である。そしてここにもう一つの視点を導入すると、大学の哲学からの視点である。いくつかの大学のベンチマークをおこない、多くの大学には無論「大学の哲学・理念」というものが存在している。翻ってAPUを見てみると、そうした確固たる哲学なるものは不在である。しかしこうした「急速な変化が本質化」している時代に、一切動きのない哲学は有効なのかという問題が浮上する。大学の哲学は時代とともに変化すべき側面があるのではないかと。そこで、東洋思想としての空の思想を援用しこの問題を考えてみることにする。茶の思想に「虚」あるいは禅の思想に「空・無」という概念が存在する。特に茶の思想に焦点化すると、「虚」とは不完全を意味する。概念としての不完全の成立は、完全を前提にし、あるいは完全の意味を包含している。そして不完全は、常に完全に向けての動きをもつと言われている。明らかな目的としての完全があるわけではなく、虚＝不完全性という概念はよりよいものを目指そうとする駆動する力となっている。実はアジア太平洋学というのは、意味内容が欠落しており、あるいは意味内容の部分に「虚」が存在し、よりよい方向に駆動していく学、あるいはそれを大学哲学として措定できないか。それにより、アジア太平洋学部は、固定的な意味ではなく、変化しつつある社会について、それに連動して動き続ける哲学を持つ大学、学部として考えることができる。「虚」であり、変化であるとするれば、上記した創設者のアジア太平洋学の定義は、原理として有効である。そして、現学長の大学の定義として「世界市民」・Global Justiceがキータームとなっている。そこから考えることができないか。

(2) 新たな地域研究：基本的な地域研究の定義ではなく、APU では新たな定義を採用する。APS に所属する研究者の研究対象とディシプリンをすべて書き出して、その総体してアジア太平洋地域をいずれかのディシプリンで勉強／研究していくことができる。それは出身地の総体図、就職先の総体図も重なりあいながら、絵として「アジア太平洋」を見せることができる。

(3) 理論的枠組・考察枠組みの視点から：社会科学における理論的枠組の基本は西洋出自であることは言うまでもない。私達はおそらくある時代から西洋理論に、大いに恩恵を受けてきたわけである。しかしながら現在、新たな世界秩序が形成され、それまでとは異なる枠組みが強く要請されてすでにかかなりの年月が過ぎた。その回答を提出することの困難さはコンセンサスとなっており、まさに APU の模索はその一線上にあると考えてもよい。アジア太平洋、すなわち非西洋的方法論とアメリカを含む西洋的方法論のいずれをも備え持つこの名称は、新秩序の象徴としても捉えることができる。

■ 発表構成

(1) は総論として清家が説明し、さらにアジア太平洋学部という視点から昨年度のカリキュラム改革の経験などから、基調的位置づけの発表をする。さらに第2の総論として、苅谷は世界的動向における APU のポジションについて言及する。

(2) は笹川によってその詳細が発表される。笹川の専門である地域研究、特に東南アジアを中心にカンボジアを研究対象としている視点から、アジア太平洋大学ないしはアジア太平洋学部での地域研究とアジア太平洋学部の接合の可能性を説明し、さらに研究的視点から地域研究としてのアジア太平洋学を提案する。

(3) は、主に苅谷、清家、そしてコメンテーターのアスキューによって議論される。清家は以下の①～③の模索的提案をし、苅谷は、アジアの近代化論からのアジア太平洋学に言及し（以下の③にも関わる）、さらに大学論の視点から、アスキューが総括する。

① (1) の「世界市民」・Global Justice：現代における普遍的規範の模索

② 方法論ないしは学的姿勢：エスノセントリズムを学問成立の思想性をもち、それ以降その出自を最も批判し、文化相対主義の先鋒者としての人類学における方法論は、他者理解においてとうとう脱分析枠組みという現場から分析の視点を構築するようになる。これは地域研究も同様に言えることである。前提とされる分析・考察枠組みなしにものを理解、把握する方法、これがアジア太平洋学の学的姿勢をつくりだす。

③これまでの西洋的枠組みを前提としての問題系からのアジア・太平洋の独自性を見出す：近代化・コミュニケーションなど

1) 清家 久美 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

Title: アジア太平洋学構築の模索に向けて

2) 荻谷 剛彦 オクスフォード大学（英国）

Title: 大学の世界的動向における APU のポジションとアジアの近代化にみるアジア太平洋学の可能性について

3) 笹川 秀夫 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

Title: 地域研究から見るアジア太平洋学について

4) コメンテーター：

アスキュー, デイヴィッド (ASKEW David) 准教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）
大学論についての研究蓄積を持つアスキュー氏は、全発表を聞いた上で総括として、アジア太平洋学の構築についての示唆を提示する。

Special Session for Undergraduate Students IV & V (D214)

12:45 – 15:55

Chair: Professor LEE Timothy and Professor ZHANG Wei-Bin

IV (12:45-14:15)

1) MALAKAR, Barsha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan, NGUYEN Thao Linh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; and PHAM, Mai Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impacts of Participation in Multicultural Events on Students' Personal Development

Promoting multicultural interactions is an important goal of Japanese tertiary education. Using an annual cultural event, the Multicultural Weeks at APU, in Japan as a case study, this research investigates the extent to which student's participation in managing multicultural events has impacted their personal development. Authors used a range of qualitative methods including textual analysis, participant observation and interviews with key members of cultural weeks over a two-month period in the summer of 2016. The students or event organizers of different events of various multicultural events were interviewed with some questions based on various dimensions. The data were analyzed using open coding, axial coding and reflective coding to

identify, organize and link the concepts together in order to explain the actual data in detail. The literature we review offers perspectives from a variety of disciplines and insights into the role of multicultural weeks in developing students' learning skills through creativity and social interaction. It was found that participation in cultural event as event planners and performers has positive impacts on students' personal growth, including cognitive development, self-actualization and social networking. The findings have implications on promotion of students' events as an out-of-classroom learning tool and should attract more interest from university management.

Key words: multicultural events, cultural identity, cultural diversity, benefits, motivation, social interaction, creativity, personal development

2) MOHAMAD, Hoyri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Pramodeya's Truth: Constructing Indonesia as a Nation in Footsteps

How does Pramoedya Ananta Toer construct Indonesia as a nation through the interplay of dramatic and verifiable truths in his novel, *Footsteps*? In his novel, Pramoedya organized a selection of historical facts and filled the gaps with stories to construct a sense of nation inside his characters. Linking the subjective experience of a man and the objective history of a nation, this historical novel reflects the condition of early twentieth century colonial Indonesia during the conception of nation and the start of national awakening period. By using history as the plot driver in *Footsteps*, it became apparent that Pramoedya's conception of nation stresses the use of Malay as a national language, Islam as a uniting identity, and anti-colonialism. The author used a close reading based on the focused themes, connected it with the concepts and cross-referenced it with interviews from Pramoedya in order to answer the research question.

3) NGO, Ngoc Tuan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: An Analysis in Vietnam on Why Having a Concrete and Holistic Policy is Much-Needed for the Transformative Progress of Health-Care Waste Management to Advance

Vietnam is a developing country and is heading towards a steady economic development. Along with the decentralization of the health system, the amount of health-care establishments and institutions is increasing in order to keep up with the population growth. But as the number keeps increasing at a rather uncontrolled pace, many of the health care institutions do not comply with the regulated waste disposal and treatment properly. The Ministry of Health in Vietnam has enacted the laws and regulations to govern the sound

management of health-care waste. However, despite having laws, national action plan and HCW guide for local institutions to follow, a clear policy framework is still absent to ensure a safe health care waste management. This could heavily hamper the progress of environmental development progress of Vietnam as health care waste starts to become a more serious problem in the country. The presentation deploys the literature review methodology to demonstrate why policy is much-needed for a sustainable and environmentally sound health-care waste management in Vietnam. The presentation also plans to carry a cross-sectional study to conduct an in-depth analysis on 2 institutions at the central level, which are the Ministries of Health and the Ministries of Environment as 2 key stakeholders about their role in developing a suitable policy framework. Lastly the study attempts to formulate policy suggestions with a clear framework from a political and organizational viewpoint in order to improve Vietnam's HCWM in socialcultural, ecological and managerial perspectives.

4) YOUSEFI, Leili, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Iran Deal's Failure to Alter the Discourse of the Relations between Iran and the US

Abstract: The deal over Iran's nuclear program, known as the Iran Deal is significant in that it involved Iranian and American parties to reach a consensus, which had been impossible for almost four decades. The negotiations and breaking the taboo of having direct relations between the two countries was perceived as a breakthrough in the relations of the two countries, however, unlike Cuba-US negotiations that was initiated by the same US president and resulted in re-opening of the embassies, Iran-US negotiations did not result in normalization of the relations. The behind-the-scene factors influencing the behavior of the negotiating teams are best explained by Robert Putnam's Two-Level Game theory. By using this theory, this paper aims at understanding the driving forces involved in the negotiations between the two countries. The paper argues that fundamental ideological differences, the duality in the Iranian regime structure and the Israel Lobby in the US are the threefold influencing the Level II negotiations and leading to smaller win sets for the two countries. Despite the deal being ratified by domestic actors in both countries, the rather small win-set ultimately resulted in a lower possibility of reaching a meaningful agreement that paves the way for normalization of relations of the two regimes.

5) YAP, Atlanta Karenina, University of the Philippines Mindanao, Philippines

Title: Tourism-Based Economy and Tourist Safety: A Case Study on Local Security Initiatives in a Rural Upland Community in Southern Philippines

Tourism contributes to a significant part of the local income. In the Philippines, many campaigns and development projects have been advocated by local governments in order to boost tourism. Economically, the tourism industry provides livelihood for many of the residents. This study was conducted in a rural area in Samal Island, a famous tourist destination located south of the Philippines. It explores various strategies employed by the locals in order to ensure security of their tourists. An ethnographic approach was used in the research. Other methods used were participant observation, archival research, and stratified random sampling. The maintenance and enforcement of peace and order policies in local tourist areas form a significant aspect in developing a safe local tourist destination. The rise of private-owned resorts and booming local tourism comes with more economic opportunities and employment. However, this industry has been compromised in light of the recent kidnappings of both foreign and local tourists by a terrorist group. Security concerns come into question. Now, communities are faced with the impact of these kinds of events to the tourism campaigns of the local governments. This paper argues that community-based contributions such as an establishment of security posts employing locals who are knowledgeable of the island's terrain should be considered in innovating security concerns to promote safe local tourism. Therefore, the coordination of communities with their respective local government units is vital in strengthening the peace and order situation in rural areas to further develop tourism-based economies.

V (14:25-15:55)

1) DELA CUADRA, Paulyn Emmanuelle, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Ang Tanging Pamana (The Only Inheritance): Assessing the Effects of the Indigenous Peoples Education Curriculum Framework on the Indigenous Peoples Educational System of the Karao Tribe in Benguet

Abstract

As a part of the new K to 12 program, in 2015, the Philippines' Department of Education formally espoused the Indigenous Peoples Education Curriculum Framework (DepEd Order No. 32, s. 2015) in order to enhance the existing Indigenous Peoples Education Program, or IPEd. The new curriculum framework is modeled to fit students coming from different ethnic communities. Academic instructors, therefore, are tasked to undergo training that would teach

them to integrate their educational programs and activities with the historical and social contexts of the indigenous community, such as its ancestral domain, values and belief, as well as its cultural institutions. This framework involves the implementation of a Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education, allowing the refinement of the community's Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices and Indigenous Learning Systems.

This paper proposes an analysis on the development of the IPEd program into a more culturally-responsive and –sensitive program as well as its impact on the IPs' present educational system. It seeks to answer the question: How will the IPEd Curriculum Framework affect the growth and development of the future generation of the Karao tribe in Benguet? With that being said, the method to be applied will be qualitative through phenomenological research since the topic rests on a cultural-anthropological foundation. The phenomenon, on the other hand, is the comparison of the previous curriculum program (DepEd Order 62, s. 2012) between the new curriculum program implemented in 2015. This study is important to the field of socio-cultural well-being because it enriches the IPs' identity and right to self-determination through a relearning of their roots, a rather ironic development through an indigenization of the curriculum.

2) AREVALO, Anella Vianchi, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines and ANDAL, Thomas Sergio, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: The Role of Local Governments in Promoting Urban Resilience and Sustainable Development in Philippine Provinces and its Contributing Effects to the Asia-Pacific Region

Among the developing countries situated in the Asia-Pacific region, the Philippines has proven to be one of those with a growing potential for global competitiveness in various areas. However, economic disparities between urban and rural regions, primarily because of the lack of attention from the national government, hinders this potential.

Unlike major cities whose financial capabilities and structural advancements are visible, provinces throughout the country still seek to achieve their primary goal of producing resilient and developed cities. In line with harnessing this potential, this goal is envisioned not only to help improve the standard of living of all Filipinos but also promote the overall economic growth of the provinces. Overall, a country that boasts of rich natural resources and agricultural leverage but is consistently plagued by natural occurrences like typhoons, is primarily crippled by weak governance especially in the rural areas. A strategic combination of

urban resilience development and sustainable development programs can help strengthen the Philippine provinces and balance the distribution of wealth across regions.

This study aims to assess and further understand the role of local governments in Philippine provinces in promoting urban resiliency and sustainable development, including policies and programs. Moreover, this study also aims to connect the situation within Philippines with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region so as to create a more substantial research, bridge the gap across borders, and finally foster overall growth and development of local governance in impoverished areas.

3) LU, Thien, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: International Tourists' Motivation and Demotivation on Traveling - Using Ho Chi Minh City as a Small Case Study

This thesis proposal investigates international tourist's motivation and demotivation on traveling. Its aim, on one hand, is to examine the reason why tourists travel and what pushes them to choose their destinations. The elementary factors for traveling to a destination are needs to run away from mainstream daily activities, busy work life, and social demands such as meeting new people, experiencing unique or unusual things. In addition, Maslow's 5-stage theory on motivation will be briefly explained to support the analysis of tourists' basic needs which are extended by cognitive, aesthetic and self-actualization needs. Moreover, Plog's psychographic or Iso Ahola's model of the social psychology of tourism will also be concisely added in order to further explain how tourists decide their destinations. On the other hand, this proposal also searches for what demotivates tourist when it comes to traveling, especially to a specific destination. In the end, there is a small case study of Ho Chi Minh city in Vietnam using as an instance to some of the fundamental factors of both motivation and demotivation segmentation.

Panel Session 58 (D201)

14:25 — 15:55

Title: Business, Institutions and Society IV

Chair: Professor HAIDAR, Ali

1) ADUBA, Joseph Junior, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and ASGARI, Behrooz, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Measuring Japanese Manufacturing Industry Productivity: A Data Envelopment Analysis Approach

Productivity is a measure of growth that shows how change in inputs reflect the expected change in output. Productivity shows how efficiently production inputs are transformed to output, thus it can demonstrate competitiveness of firms in a given industry.

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a mathematical tool for measuring productivity. DEA compares production units considering all resources used and identifies the most efficient units (called frontiers) and the inefficient units in which real efficiency improvements are possible.

This study attempts to measure productivity in Japanese manufacturing industry using data envelopment analysis. The study considers 2009 to 2013 input-output data in 20 different industries based on Japan industrial classification (JSIC)

2) GARAY VARGAS, Victoria, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and ASGARI, Behrooz, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Measurement of Scientific Production: The Case of Latin America and the Caribbean

An important factor that contributes to the improvement of economies' standard of living and economic performance is progress of science and technology (Conceição, Heitor, Sirilli, & Wilson, 2004). According to the EU-Commission (2003), scientific production is composed of two main elements: scientific output (i.e. publications share index) and scientific impact (citations share index). On the other hand, technological production consists of the analysis of patents granted to a specific entity (country or economic region). Over the last period, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have steadily improved its total world share of scientific output from 3.1% in 2004 to 4.6% in 2014 (SCImago Journal & Country Rank, 2016) including 27 scientific fields such as agriculture and biological sciences; business, management and

accounting; engineering; medicine, among others. Additionally, the region experienced an increment of 31% in the number of patents granted from 2004 to 2010 (RICYT, 2016).

This study focuses on the analysis of scientific production of top ten performing countries from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in terms of GDP size and scientific publication productivity. That is to say, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Peru and, Uruguay, with the purpose of determining the quantity and quality of research papers, production trends of selected scientific fields, forecasting growth trajectories and, estimate the relationship between scientific papers and patents.

This research aims to provide insight regarding current status of LAC's scientific and technological production levels as well as being a contribution to existing literature regarding scientific and technological (S&T) measurement and to provide a performance measurement framework capable of identify and assess S&T production.

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3) CHEN Yang, International Christian University, Japan

Title: China's Electric Power Market Reform and Path Dependence

Electric power market reform means the introduction of a competitive mechanism to break the vertically integrated monopoly pattern. In the 1980s, the western countries represented by the British, initiated a market-oriented reform for the electric power sector characterized by privatization and competition. In China, since it started the reform and opening-up policy in 1978, China's economic system has been on the track for establishing and perfecting 'the socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics'. In a similar vein, requests of the

establishment of a new power system in coordination with the market economy were growing more and more pressing. Therefore, China initiated its power sector market reform. In February 2002, China's State Council issued a circular -“Notice of power sector management system reform program” (the 5th Circular). The issue of 5th Circular marked the first attempt of the power sector market reform. The 5th Circular included a series of objectives. Nevertheless, except that a few of objectives were realized, most of them were not realized. Now, compared to the old pattern of “complete planning system”, china’s electric power sector evolves into a status characterized by “neither market nor plan” and the reform seems to be stagnant or locked in. The process of china’s electric power market reform is path dependent. This paper will examine the sources of path dependence from three dimensions: contingent events, self-reinforcing mechanisms and beliefs.

Panel Session 59 (D202)

14:25 — 15:55

Title: Regional Cooperation and Security: Peace Studies

Chair: Associate Professor HEO Seung Hoon

Discussant: Associate Professor HEO Seung Hoon

1) OREN, Eitan, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Title: Getting Threat Perceptions ‘Right’ in the Asia-Pacific: Lessons from the Past

How do actors infer military threats? Scholars and practitioners alike maintain that threat is perceived when an adversary has both the capability to cause harm and the intention to do so. This article revises this conception; by employing Media Framing Analysis, I examine how editorials of Japan’s leading newspaper - the Yomiuri Shinbun - had framed the Soviet Union during a period of four decades (1950 - 1990). The article finds that although editorial writers debated Soviet related stimuli since January 1979, consecutive editorials still resisted the securitization of the Soviet threat and attempted to deflate the issue. I suggest that two cognitive frames related to space and time operated to inform the editorial stance and bring about a change in the overall perception of the Soviet threat.

The findings of this paper are important for three reasons: first, they provide evidence for a dramatic shift in Japanese attitudes toward security which occurred in the early 1980s; second, they highlight the cognitive sources underpinning the perception of threat and third, they call attention to the importance of rationality in judging external phenomenon.

2) PALMER, D'Arcy, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Security Strategies of Southeast Asian States: Neutrality, the Rise of China and the Influence of Regional Alliances

The Southeast Asian region presents a challenging security situation for every state in the region as they seek to chart a path between the United States and its established regional allies on the one hand and a rising China on the other. This paper sets out to examine the security strategies of Southeast Asian states, where currently the preference among the majority of states is to maintain a policy of neutrality towards the rivalry between the two regional powers. Even when such states face an external threat from one of those powers (in this case, China), the policy preference is still to maintain said neutrality while in action attempting to secure the necessary security goods to defend against any aggression. Such states increasingly attempt to avoid having to make the choice of balancing against such a threat by seeking multiple partners who can provide security goods, with the belief that if they seek to obtain security goods from multiple partners they can maintain their neutrality while strengthening their national defense. However, given that many of the states that can provide security goods are themselves already aligned with one of the regional powers (in this case, the United States), states seeking to preserve their national security in this manner will see their alignment shift toward one power regardless of whether that was the intent of the state, due both to the need to maintain security and the shifting threat perceptions of China.

3) BINALDO-VELASCO, Julie, Benguet State University, Philippines

Title: Peaceful Electoral Process in the Province of Benguet, Philippines: An Assessment

This study endeavors to assess the factors that contribute to the peaceful election process in the province of Benguet in the Philippines. Specifically, the extent of awareness and support of the respondents on the factors that contribute in the peaceful election of Benguet and the extent of seriousness of the possible factors that could affect peaceful election in Benguet province. The study made use of descriptive survey. Interviews, observation, and secondary data were utilized to supplement the data gathered.

The study reveals that respondents are aware and support the factors that contribute on the peaceful election in the province of Benguet which were validated by some respondents who were interviewed. The study shows that factors that could affect the peaceful election in the province of Benguet are serious.

The study recommends that the extent of awareness and support of the respondents on the factors contributing to the peaceful election in the province of Benguet should be leveled up. The academic institutions can be partners on this program as the proper actor in information dissemination. The issues and concerns should be taken into action as well to sustain the peaceful election in the province of Benguet.

Panel Session 60 (D203)

14:25 – 15:55

Title: Japan Foreign Policy

Chair: Professor YAMASHITA Tetsuo

Discussant: Professor WILKINS, Thomas

1) YAMASHITA Tetsuo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Constitutionality and Legitimacy of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces under Japanese Legal System and International Law

Are the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) considered military forces in Japan? Are they regarded as military forces under international law? Are they constitutionally established in Japan and legitimately operating abroad based on past and current legal interpretations? Does Japan possess the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations?

This presentation tries to answer these important questions for the future limitations of JSDF deployment and activities in Japan and abroad. Answers to these questions have been and will remain to be politically sensitive, very controversial and not well understood.

For example, Japanese parliament members differ in their views about the nature and constitutionality of the JSDF, while the Japanese government is of the view that they are military forces under international law.

The deployment of JSDF abroad has had its limitations depending on the interpretation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution in relations to JSDF. Dispatching JSDF abroad has always been a subject of heated debate in Japan. In 1991-1992, the issue attracted much attention when Japan enacted a law to dispatch JSDF to United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world without amending the Constitution. Uniquely Japanese

perception of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense makes debate even more complicated.

This presentation reviews the relevant interpretations of the Japanese constitution, the history of the JSDF, and how the interpretations changed culminating in the enactment of the Japanese legislation for peace and security in 2015.

2) CHAN Chi Ming Victor, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong

Title: Examining Japan's ROK Policy under Abe Shinzo: A Case Study of the Negotiation of "Comfort Women" Issue

Japan and the ROK have a long hostile history since the late 19 century. Their bilateral relationship was "improved" during the Cold War era when both of them became key US allies in Northeast Asia. In addition, North Korean proliferation becomes the common threat and therefore provides a favorable condition for security cooperation. However, historical issues particularly the legacy of Japan's colonial rule and WWII particularly "comfort women" remain as the most important obstacle for enhancing Japan-ROK relations. When Abe Shinzo came into power in 2012, he repeatedly called for improving Japan-ROK relations. A breakthrough was made in November 2015 when Japan-ROK negotiation on "comfort women" dispute reached a conclusion. By admitting the wrongdoings in the "comfort women" issue, Japan puts enormous efforts to "construct" a friendly relationship with the ROK. So, what are the reasons behind this development? How far does Japan succeed? The paper concludes that the effectiveness of Abe's ROK policy remains uncertain if the deep-rooted suspicion of Japan's re-militarism from ROK cannot be settled.

3) BANWO, Adetoro Olaniyi, Xiamen University, China

Title: Stability and Security in Asia: The Global Role of Japan in the 21st Century

Stability and Security issues have been a deep-seated issue in the Asian region with the formulations of regional organizations such as APEC and ASEAN. These organizations exist to foster co-operation, development, instill security in the affairs of member states and trade within the Asian region. Despite the formulation of such regional organizations threats and member complaints exist among member states, security threats and dilemmas threaten the existence of the Asia region by non member states. The North Korea denuclearization program has been a core threat in the region, in addition to the rising power of China and its operations in the South Asian waters.

Japan has a strategic advantage to pivot peace and resolve security dilemmas in the region with its soft power advantage. Its central role in international financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank and the UN reveals the dynamic position Japan holds in the region. Its Economic power and Military prowess are unique features that hold peace into the Asian region. Its Strategic alliance with the United States, British and the French are elements that bolster Japan's intelligence and Military advantage on a global scale and on a regional level.

This paper tends to examine the role of Japan as a responsible stakeholder in the Asia region, it offers insight into the advantage Japan has to stabilize power and threats from Asian nations and increase bilateral relationships and trade in the region. The author draws on the framework of Japan's soft power, its Military development, its Economic advantage, its alliances around the world are strategic elements that can ensure stability and security in the Asia region.

Keywords: Threats, Stability, Security, Policies, Stakeholders

4) PARK Seohee Ashley, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japanese Foreign Policy towards North Korea Driven by Party Ideology

The author intends to analyze the visits to Pyongyang by two Japanese politicians, Shin Kanemaru, and Junichiro Koizumi. Both journeys in 1990 and 2002 to Pyongyang aimed at diplomatic normalization with North Korea. Kanemaru of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) visited Pyongyang in 1990 with Makoto Tanabe, the leader of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). In 1990, the issue of 'Cross-recognition' arose in the Korean Peninsula. The Cross-recognition made it possible for the significant Japanese politician to visit North Korea, and the role of the JSP was critical. Contrast to Kanemaru's visit, Koizumi's visit was more motivated by the domestic concerns at that moment in 2002. However, the visit in 2004 was more motivated by drastic change of outer factor, the U.S. President George W Bush's "Axis of Evil" statement. What kind of ideological orientation affected on the journey to Pyongyang and how did it make the difference from Koizumi's visit? The author aims at finding out the different nature of two visits; one affected by socialist ideology, the other one driven by LDP's diplomatic principles. Also, this paper will analyze the results of two visits, the Three Party Declaration, and Pyongyang Declaration, in the context of party ideology dimension.

5) KRATIUK, Barbara, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: The Strategic Partnership of Vietnam and Japan: An Engagement Strategy to Enhance Security?

Vietnam and Japan have signed a strategic partnership during the first tenure of Shinzo Abe. Japan has for a long time been one of the strongest partners of Vietnam: the second biggest investor, the third biggest market, the biggest donor of development aid. Japan was even the first state to recognize Vietnam as a market economy, a term still controversial to this day. Over the last couple of years the cooperation has flourished. Vietnam has gotten substantial help from Japan regarding the ongoing conflict in South China Sea as well as political support.

Japan has signed numerous agreements with Vietnam since the enhancing of the strategic partnership between the two states, including one for maritime equipment and one on Coast Guard cooperation. This is a process tied both to the Abe administration's desire to play a larger role in the region of East Asia and to Vietnam's balancing strategy aiming to contain and limit the growing influence of China.

The paper will attempt to answer the question if this is also part of Vietnam's balancing strategy and how successful it can be, if it can truly enhance the security in the region as well as what role Japan could possibly play in that strategy and regional security.

Panel Session 61 (D208)

14:25 — 15:55

Title: Introducing the Institute for the Promotion of Global Education (IPGE):

Views on Super Global from the Inside

Chair: Assistant Professor BABALOLA, Micky A.

Panel Abstract:

This panel scrutinizes what MEXT's "Super Global University Initiative" (SGU) looks like in practice within the Institute for the Promotion of Global Education (IPGE) with the Faculty of Education at Hiroshima University. More specifically, the panel highlights IPGE's creation, the views the faculty of education at-large hold on SGU, and practical pedagogical approaches IPGE is taking to prepare students for study abroad. The First, Dr. Brett R. Walter will introduce IPGE, highlighting some of the motivations behind its establishment as well as the challenges it has faced both in defining its mission and integrating itself within the university. Next, Aaron C. Sponseller will share some research concerned with how faculty define the word "global" in

the benchmark-centric SGU context and, importantly for IPGE, the role of English in meeting those benchmarks. Finally, Dr. Micky A. Babalola examines the manner in which IPGE is leveraging the potential of content based instruction (CBI) in English language study abroad preparation courses. In concert, these presentations provide attendees with a balanced view of a SGU in action.

1) WALTER, Brett R., Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: An Introduction to the Institute for the Promotion of Global Education

Abstract:

After the introduction of the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Technology's (MEXT) "Super Global University Initiative," universities across Japan have begun their own projects and devised plans designed to show the rest of the country that they are working to become "Global" in their own way. Hiroshima University's Faculty of Education is no exception, initiating from April of this year the Institute for the Promotion of Global Education. This presentation provides attendees a glimpse into the development of this program and discusses the potential of such a program in a Japanese university. Topics will include the development of the program (discussing how the institute is connected to other programs across campus), events and initiatives of the institute (including a brief discussion of feedback from some of these events), issues the institute has faced and is still facing, and a discussion of some potential solutions for these issues. Finally, participants will be introduced to some of the research initiatives being led by the members of our institute.

2) SPONSELLER, Aaron C., Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: How Do Faculty Define Super Global

Abstract:

"Global" has been a buzzword in Japan for awhile now, but what does it actually mean? Though the term may be employed in various contexts, higher education institutions (HEIs) in particular seem to use the term at every possible opportunity. The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Technology's (MEXT) introduction of the "Super Global University Initiative" (SGU, hereafter) and all its attendant benchmarks should seemingly have helped crystallize the precise meaning of term "global" for Japanese HEIs. As a lecturer at one such SGU in Western Japan, I sensed quite the opposite effect had occurred; Clarity on what constitutes a global institution seemed more elusive post-initiative than it was beforehand. Particularly nebulous is the role of English in regards to meeting the lofty benchmarks to which

the university has committed itself. Two studies, including a survey on faculty self-efficacy in English for academic purposes and interviews asking select faculty and administrators to define global, react to university benchmarks, and interpret the results of the faculty survey were conducted. Participant definitions were taxonomically coded for specific semantic relationships, thus allowing for a preliminary, faculty-derived definition of what a SGU would look like in practice.

3) BABALOLA, Micky A., Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Global Education: The Role of Content-Based Learning/Instruction in Preparing Students for Study Abroad Program(s)

Abstract:

Since the introduction of the “Super Global University Initiative,” universities across Japan have made global education part of their core mission. One of the key strategies for realizing this goal is student engagement in study abroad programs. This study describes the role of content-based instruction as a possible strategy for preparing students to study abroad in an effort to improve their confidence and extend their interests beyond language study and into national and global issues. The research presented here focuses primarily on the ASEAN International Mobility for Students Program (AIMS) study abroad program at Hiroshima University. The students who participated in this study were preparing for a six-month study abroad program in Thailand. A set of research instruments (questionnaires) was administered to the students before going to Thailand. Student feedback indicates they benefited from a CBI approach in several ways. Pedagogical recommendations for study abroad prep courses are made based on group-work activities, individual presentations, writing skills, and self-reflection activities.

Panel Session 62 (D209)

14:25 — 15:55

Title: Sustainability and Community Development

Chair: Assistant Professor FELLIZAR, Francis Mark Dioscoro

1) AKBARI, Mohammad Asif, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of Community Development Council Projects for Strengthening of the Good Local Governance and Socio-economic Development in Afghanistan

The community Development Council (CDC) is a new initiative in Afghanistan that establishes and finances by National Solidarity Program (NSP) to strength the good local governance and improve the live and livelihood of rural dweller. One of the big challenge for government of Afghanistan is the moving of rural people to big cities for the reason of poverty and not having access to public services; therefore, NSP was designed to support the communities through authorizing them by law to identify, plan, implement and monitor their own development projects in their villages based on their priorities, and NSP only approve budget, monitor the community`s project work progress and receive the financial expenditure reports, but do not have interference to communities project selection and implementation process.

Since 2011 the CDC members formally recognized as governmental representative at village levels in order to all projects plan and implement under their discretion.

This paper will study the performance of CDCs in past 13 years (since its establishment) to find out the efficiency of communities in implementation of development project and empowering the communities to generate sustainable income source through prioritizing their own need in project selection.

The context of this paper will be based on policy review, reports of NSP and field observation to have the opinion of communities toward their life changes since the establishment of rural community.

2) RAHMANI, Obaidullah, Indian School of Business Studies and Management, India

Title: The Impact and Achievements of Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) from the Year 2001 to 2016 in Rural Development of Afghanistan

MRRD played pivotal role in construction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan in the past 15 years. After falling the Taliban regime and forming the new government in year 2002 by the help of

international community, MRRD was reborn with its new mandate, policies and strategies to promote poverty reduction and social protection in rural areas of Afghanistan to upgrade the life quality and good governance in Afghanistan. Since 2002, MRRD acquired higher proportion of donors fund through establishing of development programs to enhance the life quality of afghan rural people. Based on latest report, during the past 15 years MRRD has spent around \$ 3.5 billion in various development projects mainly to those projects that were prioritized by rural dwellers, such as: protection walls, hydro power, bridges, culverts, community centers, tertiary roads, schools, clinics and etc. At total, approximately around 150000 development projects were being completed by MRRD in past 15 years which comparatively is great achievement with consideration the fragment security and unstable political situation. The MRRD projects design to have at most effected on poverty alleviation in rural areas of the country, and estimated that over 15 million people directly benefit from these projects.

The financial source of MRRD are comprises of many donors. The biggest fund providers are World Bank, Asian development bank, European union, JSDF(Japan Govt), CIDA and DANIDA.

MRRD spent the highest proportion of non-military budget in Afghanistan in which allocated 350 million dollar for its year 2015 budget whereas successfully utilized 90 % of its budget.

The reason behind the selecting of this topic for the outlined paper is my 9 years working experience with this ministry and direct relation of good performance of this ministry with livelihood and grass root socio-economic development of my country. Moreover I have done my post graduate diploma in the field of Sustainable Rural Development.

3) FELLIZAR, Francis Mark Dioscoro, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Philippines

Title: Perceived Effects of Conditional Cash Transfer Program among Beneficiaries in Selected Barangays in Pila, Laguna, Philippines

Poverty remains an unresolved problem in the Philippines. More than one-quarter (27.9%) of the population fell below the poverty line the first semester of 2012.

This complex issue of poverty can be connected to other main issues that the country is facing today such as hunger, prevalence of out of school youth and others. As a response to this challenge, the ongoing CCT or the Conditional Cash Transfer program of the government was implemented under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It tries to help in fulfilling the country's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals.

The then Aquino administration saw CCT, or more popularly known as 4Ps or in long form, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Bridging Program for the Filipino Family) as a strategy to reduce the poverty incidence from 33% to 16.6% by 2016.

This study aims to determine the perceptions of the beneficiaries on the effects of the 4Ps program. It characterizes the CCT beneficiaries; determines the respondents' knowledge on the CCT as a program; assesses the perceived effects of the program in terms of education, health, economics, and other areas of interest; and formulates recommendations for the improvement of the program implementation.

The study was done in two villages, namely, Barangay Pansol and Barangay San Antonio in Pila, a third class municipality in the Province of Laguna.

Complete enumeration of the 4Ps beneficiaries using a survey questionnaire was done. This study used descriptive analysis.

The results showed that the program is generally acceptable to the beneficiaries, They even believed that after its five- year implementation, it would have considerably helped their families by then. However, the program must meet the short-term and perceived long-term needs of the beneficiaries.

Panel Session 63 (D210)

14:25 – 15:55

Title: 安全保障

Chair: 牟禮 拓朗

日本語開催

1) 李 承宰 早稲田大学 (日本)

Title: なぜ日本と韓国は安全保障協力と反目を繰り返すのか
～ハブアンドスポーク同盟関係のメカニズムと日韓関係～

研究目的は日米韓というハブアンドスポーク同盟構造のメカニズムに注目して日韓の安全保障協力関係と反目を一般化して説明することである。つまり、ハブアンドスポーク同盟構造のメカニズムを理論的に分析して、日韓の安全保障協力と反目を一般化して説明できる分析の枠組みを提示することが目的である。

本研究では日本と韓国はなぜ安全保障協力と反目を繰り返すのかという問題を設定し、日本と韓国が何によって安全保障協力を行うのか、そして日韓の間の歴史問題は日韓安全保障協力においてどのような位置付けなのかを明らかにして日韓安全保障協力と反目の展開を説明する。

本研究では、ハブアンドスポーク同盟構造のメカニズムを明らかにするために、まず、ハブアンドスポーク同盟構造が形成された経緯を簡略に検討し、その経緯からハブアンドスポーク同盟構造の基本要素を分析する。次に、ハブアンドスポーク同盟構造における基本要素からハブアンドスポークのメカニズムを分析し、日韓関係の展開に関する仮説を見出す。最後に、1950年代から90年代までという研究の時期設定を幅広くして日韓が協力を行った事例と反目を経験した事例を時系列的に説明しながら本仮説を検証する。

2) 牟禮 拓朗 一橋大学 (日本)

Title: チュニジアにおける民主化成功要因に関する研究

本研究は、アラブの春唯一の成功と評されるチュニジアの、その民主化成功要因を明らかにするものである。アラブの春を巡る研究は①その現象が勃発した要因そのものを求めるもの、②民主化の影響を様々な形で被った国家ごとに特化した研究、そしてその影響の越境性が認知された今日、③地域をよりマクロな視点で、かつ地域ごとの課題をより広い文脈の中で捉えることを試みる研究に大別される。チュニジアは軍の中立姿勢により比較的穏健な体制移行が行われた点、また従来は非合法だったイスラーム政党が革命後選挙で勝利したという点において、同じ北アフリカのエジプトと共通している。両国は革命後、選挙による代表選出まで到達したという点でアラブの民主化の最前線に確かに立っていた。しかしチュニジアではイスラーム政権を包括した漸進的な民主化が見られるのに対し、エジプトではクーデタによってイスラーム政権は1年で崩壊、組織自体も壊滅状態に陥っている。本研究ではチュニジアの民主化について、革命当時の状況が似通ったエジプトの動向と対比させることでその成功要因を提示する。つまり②と③の研究潮流を包摂し、チュニジアにおける政軍関係、イスラーム組織の歴史的展開、またその副次的要因として市民社会組織、地理的配置をエジプトの事例と対比させながら、民主化成功の要因を提示する。またこれは従来の研究領域では及ばなかったイスラームとの「共生」が課題とされる地域全体の民主化を考える際の一助ともなるものである。

3) 張 昊 早稲田大学 (日本)

Title: 安全保障交渉の 2 レベル・ゲーム的分析—日米安保改定を例として

ロバート・D・パットナムが提唱した 2 レベル・ゲームは、外交交渉の分析モデルとして国家間貿易交渉の事例研究に広く応用されている。例えば、レオナルド・J・ショッパの研究は同モデルに基づいて日米構造協議などの経済交渉を分析し、アメリカからの外圧は日本国内の政治的状況によって効果が変わるという仮説を示し、外交的圧力が効く場合と効かない場合のメカニズムを明らかにした。要するに、アメリカが日本国内の政治的分裂を利用し、日本国内の特定アクターを交渉過程への参加を促すことで、日本国内の賛否バランスが変更できれば、交渉結果をアメリカの望ましい方向へ進められるというのである。ショッパの仮説は国家間の貿易交渉のみならず、安全保障交渉においても果たして成立できるのか。本研究は、研究対象を日米関係に限定し、日米安全保障条約改定を主たる事例として、日米間の応酬を焦点に、ショッパの仮説に対する検証を試みる。そのうえ、国家間の安全保障交渉における 2 レベル・ゲームの応用の妥当性についても考察を加えたい。

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Panel Session 64 (D211)

14:25—15:55

Title: Technology and Innovation (Energy)

Chair: Dr ZOU Xiaolong

1) PORMON, Miah Maye, University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines

Title: Welfare Effects of Power Supply Shortage: The Case of the Philippines

The Philippines experienced a series of power outages in the 1990s that made a great impact on the economy. With the country's current rapid growth and development, what will be the potential economic impact of a power shortage in the country?

This paper aims to provide a theoretical and numerical analysis of power plant shutdowns that might cause electricity shortages. By using an undistorted market as the benchmark case, this research focuses on the welfare analysis of power shortages. The study investigates and focuses on the shutdown in November to December 2013. The cases of the 1990s Power Crisis and the Mindanao Power crisis are also included in the analysis. The presence of quantity rationing is also investigated in so much as how the government regulates the prices when there is a shortage. Results show that the occurrence of shutdowns caused by the increase in the generation prices made a big impact on the Philippine economy.

This study recommends that the government implement effective policies and adjustment strategies to deal with power shortages in the short run. Moreover, the government should also focus on improving the utilization rate of installed power plants and maintaining the operations of those aging ones. It is recommended that further studies be done on electricity pricing and other areas of the electricity industry. The study also provides a framework for future extensions.

2) JIA, Shili, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Study of Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) in Public Sectors-Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in Japan and China

Energy performance contracting (EPC) is a market-oriented energy-saving mechanism to promote energy efficiency. It's an effective policy designed from the demand-side to promote energy conservation. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), on average every \$1 spent on more efficient electrical equipment, appliances, and building avoids more than \$2

invested in electrical supply. China has large markets for EPCs and significant opportunities for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) and the Chinese government has made great efforts in promoting the ESCOs business and expanding its EPC markets in recent years. However, the implementation of the EPC is mainly in the private sectors. Energy performance contracting in public sectors still remains standstill with little improvement. Even in developed Japan's EPC market, EPC projects in public facilities are quite small than normal people think. The public sector, especially government departments and agencies, accounts for a large number of energy consumption. The public sector holds significant potential for improved energy efficiency and represents a large and important market in all countries especially in developing countries like China. But implementing energy efficiency projects in the public sector has been challenging. The Transaction Cost Theory can illustrate the slow diffusion rates of EPC market to public sectors. In order to lower the cost and risks of the ESCOs, remove barriers to the implementation of EPC and promote the expansion of EPC in public sectors, policy recommendations are including: EPC market model innovation to fit public sectors; Taxes and fees preferential policy for EPC project conducted in public sectors and government departments; Intellectual property support policy of energy-saving technology marketization; Adjust public sector budget and procurement rules.

3) ENNAJIH, Yassin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and ASGARI, Behrooz,
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Title: Forecasting Aggregate Electricity Consumption in Iran: Multiple Approach Comparisons

In this paper, Iran's annual electricity consumption data has been analyzed with the purpose of developing a viable and accurate long-term model for energy consumption. The historical data from 1967 to 2009 was considered.

In the first part of the study, different regression models have been developed while only considering time as the main variable that influences the overhaul trend of electricity consumption. Four types of time series were being compared in terms of their relative mean errors to the actual consumption data in order to select the most accurate model. Then we broke down our analysis to account for different sectors that has different consumption needs and thus would require appropriate analysis, for this matter, S-curve analysis was conducted for six different sectors in order to assess the development and the growth phase of each sector.

Then in the second part, two different learning curve models were made in order to assess the evolution of the price of electricity per GWH throughout the interval under study.

4) ZOU Xiaolong, Jilin University, China

Title: China's Renewable Energy Policy and its International Implication: Case Studies from Bio-energy Sector

Abstract: This paper examines the current status quo of China's biogas developments in the renewable energy sector by examining three representative case studies of biogas projects in China with differentiated major feed-in stocks and scales. By integrating the MFM concepts into the projects developments and implementations, an in-depth SWOT analysis is applied to each of the case study enlisted, to determine what are the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats for the biogas developments in China. This study will help readers to have better and more in-depth view pertaining to China's biogas project developments, and offer useful insights to the stakeholders and policy makers for the future development of the biogas projects in China.

Key words: Renewable energy, China's biogas project, material flow management, material flow analysis, SWOT analysis.

Panel Session 65 (D213)

14:25 — 15:55

Title: Round Table on "Asia Pacific Studies: Sharing Perspectives, Moving Together"

Organizer: Professor FELLIZAR, Francisco Jr., P

Moderator: Professor MANI A.

The intertwined, dynamic and complex issues confronting the Asia Pacific Region and the rest of the world necessitate holistic understanding, integrated actions and inter-disciplinary involvement. Current and emerging development concerns cannot be adequately addressed by single discipline or even by various but disparate disciplines. Asia Pacific Studies holds promise for integrating existing theories, knowledge, approaches and tools from different disciplines by which the myriad of development issues and concerns can be addressed appropriately and effectively.

While Asia Pacific Studies has been around for considerable number of years, there are still confusion and misunderstanding about it. One reason is that people who are interested in Asia

Pacific Studies come from many different backgrounds and directions. Another is the tendency to use their respective disciplinary lenses in analyzing societal problems while operating independent from the others.

If we were to shape the future of Asia Pacific so that it may exert profound influence on the rest of the world, we must approach it with deeper understanding, clear foresight and strong resolve to harness the strengths of all relevant disciplines.

This Round Table session aims to gather perspectives from various resources persons of different disciplines and background both within and outside APU. We hope to explore common denominators; identify frameworks, approaches and tools; and, learn from each other as we commit to work together in nurturing the field of Asia Pacific Studies.

Note: Presenters are given 5-10 minutes each to present their views. We can also engage members of the audience if they are interested. We encourage the presenters to give a one-page summary of their presentations. They may also use power point slides.

Presenters:

- 1) SATO Yoichiro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
- 2) PROGLER, Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
- 3) TODOROKI Hiroshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
- 4) VYAS, Utpal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
- 5) NAGY, Stephen Robert, International Christian University, Japan
- 6) SMITH, Roger, Kyushu University, Japan
- 7) RIVERA, John Paolo R., Asian Institute of Management Center for Tourism, Philippines

Closing Ceremony (H202)

MC: Professor Kim Rebecca Chunghee

Best Paper Awards

Closing Speech: Professor FELLIZAR, Francisco Jr., P